FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 3, 1856.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—We throw out much matter prepared for to-day's paper, in order to give the President's Message entire.

The reader will imagine, of course, that a Speaker was at last elected, and he anxious to know on whom the honor fell. No such thing. The President was weary of waiting, and sent the Message to both Houses on Monday last. This was well. We think he did wisely. The act does not indicate any special respect for the House, we confess, but as little does the conduct of the House merit respect.

In the Senate the Message was received and read; and it is thus we have a copy. But the House fell to talking about the impropriety of receiving it. The most conspicuous defender of the President's course was Mr. Clingman. The chief objectors were Giddings and Campbell of Ohio.

Finally, the House refused to have the Message read, by a vote of 126 to 87; and then the whole subject was laid on the table, 108 to 104.

And then the House adjourned from Monday to Wednesday, having taken no vote for Speaker.

As to the Message itself, the first part of it, two-thirds in extent, is exceedingly common-place; but the remainder fully makes up for all deficiencies. It is one of the most remarkable statements that we ever read, of the slavery question, of the rights and duties of the States on that subject, of the madness of fanaticism at the North, and of the inevitable result of disunion to which it tends. It is a glorious vindication of the South, and its rights, as gratifying to us as it was unexpected. The promulgation of such just, conservative, patriotic sentiments, clothed in language of glowing eloquence, and carrying with them the power and influence of his high office, is worthy of all praise, overrides all party considerations, and extorts praise from those who have had little reason to confide in him.

We have no time or room for more to-day.

SUPREME COURT OF NORTH CAROLINA.—The Winter Term commenced on Monday last. Chief Justice Nash and Judge Battle only were present—Judge Pearson being detained at home, we regret to learn, by the death of his wife, which occurred at his residence in Yadkin county on Wednesday the 26th ult., of paralysis.

ANOTHER SEMINOLE WAR.—See the news from Florida of the attack upon a party of U. S. troops by Seminole Indians.

Those who remember the seven years' war, (we believe it was,) with these denizens of the swamps of Florida, the hundreds of lives lost by war and disease, the forty millions of dollars which it cost to kill about a dozen Indians, and the million or two more for which peace was purchased with the remainder, will look upon the probability of a new war with that tribe with something of consternation.

There are but few of the tribe left in Florida, we believe, but the difficulty is in getting at them; so that for all purposes of harm to the whites, one hundred Indians may be almost as bad as a thousand.

FORT BROOKE, (FLA.) Dec. 23, 1855.

An exploring party under command of Lieut. Geo. L. Hartsuff, 2d Artillery, consisting of one Sergeant, one Corporal, and seven privates, were suddenly attacked by a party of Seminoles, at day light on the 20th inst., about 16 miles S. E. from Ft. Simon Drum—that party being about 40 miles S. E. from Ft. Myers.

The party left Ft. Myers on the morning of the the 7th inst., and, up to the time of attack, were engaged in making a re-examination of that portion of the Big Cypress Swamp examined by the troops last winter. Three men of the command arrived at Ft. Myers on the night of the 21st; it is supposed that Lt. Hartsuff and the remainder of his party have been killed.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow citizens of the Senate and of the House of Representatives:

The constitution of the United States provides that Congress shall assemble annually on the first Monday of December, and it has been usual for the President to make no communication of a public character to the Senate and House of Representatives until advised of their readiness to receive it. I have deferred to this usage until the close of the first month of the session, but my convictions of duty will not permit me longer to postpone the discharge of the obligation enjoined by the constitution upon the President "to give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient."

It is matter of congratulation that the Republic is tranquilly advancing in a career of prosperity and peace.

Whilst relations of amity continue to exist between the United States and all foreign powers, with some of them grave questions are depending, which may require the consideration of Congress.

Of such questions, the most important is that which has arisen out of the negotiations with Great Britain in reference to Central America.

By the convention concluded between the two governments on the 19th of April, 1850, both parties covenanted, that "neither will ever" "occupy, or fortify, or colonize, or assume or exercise any dominion over Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito coast, or any part of Central America."

It was the undoubted understanding of the U. S., in making this treaty, that all the present States of the former republic of Central America, and the entire territory of each, would thenceforth enjoy complete independence; and that both contracting parties engaged equally, and to the same extent, for the present and for the future; that if either then had any claim of right in Central America, such claim, and all occupation or authority under it, were unreservedly relinquished by the stipulations of the convention; and that no dominion was thereafter to be exercised or assumed in any part of Central America, by Great Britain or the United States.

This government consented to restrictions in regard to a region of country, wherein we had specific and peculiar interests, only upon the conviction that the like restrictions were in the same sense obligatory on Great Britain. But for this understanding of the force and effect of the convention, it would never have been concluded by us.

So clear was this understanding on the part of the United States, that, in correspondence contemporaneous with the ratification of the convention, it was distinctly expressed, that the mutual covenants of non-occupation were not intended to apply to the British establishment at the Balize. This qualification is to be ascribed to the fact, that, in virtue of successive treaties with previous sovereigns of the country, Great Britain had obtained a concession of the right to cut mahogany or dye-woods at the Balize, but with positive exclusion of all domain or sovereignty; and thus it confirms the natural construction and understood import of the treaty as to all the rest of the region to which the stipulations applied.

It, however, became apparent, at an early day after entering upon the discharge of my present functions, that Great Britain still continued in the exercise or assertion of large authority in all that part of Central America commonly called the Mosquito coast, and covering the entire length of the State of Nicaragua, and a part of Costa Rica; that she regarded the Balize as her absolute domain, and was gradually extending its limits at the expense of the State of Honduras; and that she had formally colonized a considerable insular group known as the Bay Islands, and belonging, of right, to that State.

All these acts or pretensions of Great Britain, being contrary to the rights of the States of Central America, and to the manifest tenor of her stipulations with the U. States, as understood by this government, have been made the subject of negotiation through the American Minister in London. I transmit herewith the instructions to him on the subject, and the correspondence between him and the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, by which you will perceive that the two governments differ widely and irreconcileably as to the construction of the convention, and its effect on their respective relations to Central America.

Great Britain so construes the convention, as to maintain unchanged all her previous pretensions over the Mosquito coast, and in different parts of Central-America. These pretensions, as to the Mosquito coast, are founded on the assumption of political relation between Great Britain and the remnant of a tribe of Indians on that coast, entered into at a time when the whole country was a colonial possession of Spain. It cannot be successfully controverted, that, by the public law of Europe and America, no possible act of such Indians or their predecessors could confer on Great Britain any political rights.

Great Britain does not allege the assent of Spain as the origin of her claims on the Mosquito coast. She has, on the contrary, by repeated and successive treaties, renounced and relinquished all pretensions of her own, and recognised the full and sovereign rights of Spain in the most unequivocal terms. Yet these pretensions, so without solid foundation in the beginning, and thus repeatedly abjured, were, at a recent period, revived by Great Britain against the Central American States, the legitimate successors to all the ancient jurisdiction of Spain in that region. They were first applied only to a defined part of the coast of Nicaragua, afterwards to the whole of its Atlantic coast, and lastly to a part of the coast of Costa Rica; and they are now reasserted to this extent, notwithstanding engagements to the U. S.

On the eastern coast of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, the interference of Great Britain, though exerted at one time in the form of military occupation of the Port of San Juan Del Norte, then in the peaceful possession of the appropriate authorities of the Central American States, is now presented by her as the rightful exercise of a protectorship over the Mosquito tribe of Indians.

But the establishment at the Balize, now reaching far beyond its treaty limits into the State of Honduras, and that of the Bay Islands, appertaining of right to the same State, are as distinctly colonial governments as those of Jamaica or Canada, and therefore contrary to the very letter as well as the spirit of the convention with the U. S., as it was at the time of ratification, and now is, understood by this government.

The interpretation which the British government, thus in assertion and act, persists in ascribing to the convention, entirely changes its character. While it holds us to all our obligations, it in a great measure releases Great Britain from those, which constituted the consideration of this government for entering into the convention. It is impossible, in my judgment, for the U. S. to acquiesce in such a construction of the respective relations of the two gov'ts to Central America.

To a renewed call by this government upon Great Britain, to abide by, and carry into effect, the stipulations of the convention according to its obvious import, by withdrawing from the possession or colonization of portions of the Central American States of Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, the British government has at length replied, affirming that the operation of the treaty is prospective only, and did not require Great Britain to abandon or contract any possessions held by her in Central America at the date of its conclusion.

This reply substitutes a partial issue, in the place of the general one presented by the United States. The British government passes over the question of the rights of Great Britain, real or supposed, in Central America, and assumes that she had such rights at the date of the treaty, and that those rights comprehended the protectorship of the Mosquito Indians, the extended jurisdiction and limits of the Balize, and the colony of the Bay Islands, and thereupon proceeds by implication to infer, that, if the stipulations of the treaty be merely future in effect, Great Britain may still continue to hold the contested portions of Central America. The U. S. cannot admit either the inference or the premises. We steadily deny, that, at the date of the treaty, Great Britain had any possessions there, other than the limited and peculiar establishment at the Balize, and maintain that, if she had any, they were surrendered by the convention.

This government, recognizing the obligations of the treaty, has of course desired to see it executed in good faith by both parties, and in the discussion, therefore, has not looked to rights, which we might assert, independently of the treaty, in consideration of our geographical position and of other circumstances, which create for us relations to the Central American States, different from those of any government of Europe.

The British government, in its last communication, although well knowing the views of the U. S., still declares that it sees no reason why a conciliatory spirit may not enable the two governments to overcome all obstacles to a satisfactory adjustment of the subject.

Assured of the correctness of the construction of the treaty constantly adhered to by this government, and resolved to insist on the rights of the U. S., yet actuated also by the same desire, which is avowed by the British government, to remove all causes of serious misunderstanding between two nations associated by so many ties of interest and kindred, it has appeared to me proper not to consider an amicable solution of the controversy hopeless.

There is, however, reason to apprehend, that, with Great Britain in the actual occupation of the disputed territories, and the treaty therefore practically null, so far as regards our rights, this international difficulty cannot long remain undetermined, without involving in serious danger the friendly relations, which it is the interest as well as the duty of both countries to cherish and preserve. It will afford me sincere gratification, if future efforts shall result in the success, anticipated heretofore with more confidence than the aspect of the case permits me now to entertain.

One other subject of discussion between the United States and Great Britain has grown out of the attempt, which the exigencies of the war in which she is engaged with Russia induced her to make, to draw recruits from the United States.

It is the traditional and settled policy of the U. S. to maintain impartial neutrality during the wars, which from time to time occur among the great powers of the world. Performing all the duties of neutrality towards the respective belligerent states, we may reasonably expect them not to interfere with our lawful enjoyment of its benefits. Notwithstanding the existence of such hostilities, our citizens retain the individual right to continue all their accustomed pursuits, by land or by sea, at home or abroad, subject only to such restrictions in this relation, as the laws of war, the usage of nations, or special treaties, may impose; and it is our sovereign right that our territory and jurisdiction shall not be invaded by either of the belligerent parties, for the transit of their armies, the operations of their fleets, the levy of troops for their service, the fitting out of cruisers by or against either, or any other act or incident of war. And these undeniable rights of neutrality, individual and national, the U. S. will under no circumstances surrender.

In pursuance of this policy, the laws of the U. S. do not forbid their citizens to sell to either of the belligerent powers articles, contraband of war, or to take munitions of war or soldiers on board their private ships for transportation; and although, in so doing, the individual citizen exposes his property or person to some of the hazards of war, his acts do not involve any breach of national neutrality, nor of themselves implicate the government. Thus during the progress of the present war in Europe, our citizens have, without national responsibility therefor, sold gunpowder and arms to all buyers, regardless of the destination of those articles. Our merchantmen have been, and still continue to be, largely employed by Great Britain and by France, in transporting troops, provisions, and munitions of war to the principal seat of military operations, and in bringing home their sick and wounded soldiers; but such use of our mercantile marine is not interdicted either by the international, or by our municipal law, and therefore does not compromit our neutral relations with Russia.

But our municipal law, in accordance with the law of nations, peremptorily forbids, not only foreigners, but our own citizens, to fit out, within the limits of the U. S., a vessel to commit hostilities against any State with which the U. S. are at peace, or to increase the force of any foreign armed vessel intended for such hostilities against a friendly State.

Whatever concern may have been felt by either of the belligerent powers lest private armed cruisers, or other vessels in the service of one, might be fitted out in the ports of this country to depredate on the property of the other, all such fears have proved to be utterly groundless. Our citizens have been withheld from any such act or purpose by good faith, and by respect for the law.

While the laws of the Union are thus peremptory in their prohibition of the equipment or armament of belligerent cruisers in our ports, they provide not less absolutely that no person shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of the U. S. enlist or enter himself, or hire or retain another person to enlist or enter himself, or to go beyond the limits or jurisdiction of the U. S. with intent to be enlisted or entered, in the service of any foreign state, either as a soldier, or as a marine or seaman or board of any vessel-of-war, letter of marque, or privateer. And these enactments are also in strict conformity with the law of nations, which declares, that no state has the right to raise troops for land or sea service in another state without its consent, and that, whether forbidden by the municipal law or not, the very attempt to do it, without such consent, is an attack on the national sovereignty.

Such being the public rights and the municipal law of the U. S., no solicitude on the subject was entertained by this government, when, a year since, the British Parliament passed an act to provide for the enlistment of foreigners in the military service of Great Britain. Nothing on the face of the act, or in its public history, indicated that the British government proposed to attempt recruitment in the U. S.; nor did it ever give intimation of such intention to this government. It was matter of surprise, therefore, to find, subsequently, that the engagement of persons within the U. S. to proceed to Halifax, in the British province of Nova Scotia, and there enlist in the service of Great Britain, was going on extensively, with little or no disguise. Ordinary legal steps were immediately taken to arrest and punish parties concerned, and so put an end to acts infringing the municipal law and derogatory to our sovereignty. Meanwhile suitable representations on the subject were addressed to the British gov't.

Thereupon it became known, by the admission of the British government itself, that the attempt to draw recruits from this country originated with it, or at least had its approval and sanction; but it also appeared that the public agents engaged in it had "stringent instructions" not to violate the municipal law of the United States.

It is difficult to understand how it should have been supposed that troops could be raised here by Great Britain, without violation of the municipal law. The unmistakable object of the law was to prevent every such act, which if performed, must be either in violation of the law, or in studied evasion of it; and in either alternative, the act done would be alike injurious to the sovereignty of the United States.

In the meantime, the matter acquired additional importance, by the recruitments in the U. S. not being discontinued, and the disclosure of the fact that they were prosecuted upon a systematic plan devised by official authority; that recruiting rendezvous had been opened in our principal cities, and depots for the reception of recruits established on our frontier; and the whole business conducted under the supervision and by the regular co-operation of British officers, civil and military, some in the North American provinces, and some in the U. S. The complicity of those officers in an undertaking, which could only be accomplished by defying our laws, throwing suspicion over our attitude of neutrality, and disregarding our territorial rights, is conclusively proved by the evidence elicited on the trial of such of their agents as have been apprehended and convicted. Some of the officers thus implicated are of high official position, and many of them beyond our jurisdiction, so that legal proceedings could not reach the source of the mischief.

These considerations, and the fact, that the cause of complaint was not a mere casual occurrence, but a deliberate design, entered upon with full knowledge of our laws and national policy, and conducted by responsible public functionaries, impelled me to present the case to the British government, in order to secure, not only a cessation of the wrong, but its reparation. The subject is still under discussion, the result of which will be communicated to you in due time.

I repeat the recommendation submitted to the last Congress, that provision be made for the appointment of a commissioner, in connexion with Great Britain, to survey and establish the boundary line, which divides the Territory of Washington from the contiguous British possessions. By reason of the extent and importance of the country in dispute, there has been imminent danger of collision between the subjects of Great Britain and the citizens of the U. S., including their respective authorities in that quarter. The prospect of a speedy arrangement has contributed hitherto to induce on both sides forbearance to assert by force what each claims as a right. Continuance of delay on the part of the two governments to act in the matter will increase the dangers and difficulties of the controversy.

Misunderstanding exists as to the extent, character, and value of the possessory rights of the Hudson's Bay Company and the property of the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company, reserved in our treaty with Great Britain relative to the Territory of Oregon. I have reason to believe that a cession of the rights of both companies to the U. S., which would be the readiest means of terminating all questions, can be obtained on reasonable terms; and, with a view to this end, I present the subject to the attention of Congress.

The colony of Newfoundland, having enacted the laws required by the treaty of the 5th of June, 1854, is now placed on the same footing, in respect to commercial intercourse with the U. S., as the other British North American provinces.

The commission, which that treaty contemplated, for determining the rights of fishery in rivers and mouths of rivers on the coasts of the U. S. and the British North American provinces, has been organized and has commenced its labors: to complete which there is needed further appropriations for the service of another season.

In pursuance of the authority, conferred by a resolution of the Senate of the U. S. passed on the 3d of March last, notice was given to Denmark, on the 14th day of April, of the intention of this government to avail itself of the stipulation of the subsisting convention of friendship, commerce, and navigation between that Kingdom and the U. S., whereby either party might, after ten years, terminate the same at the expiration of one year from the date of notice for that purpose.

The considerations, which led me to call the attention of Congress to that convention, and induced the Senate to adopt the resolution referred to, still continue in full force. The convention contains an article, which, although it does not directly engage the U. S. to submit to the imposition of tolls on the vessels and cargoes of Americans passing into or from the Baltic sea, during the continuance of the treaty, yet may, by possibility, be construed as implying such submission. The exaction of those tolls not being justified by any principle of international law, it became the right and the duty of the U. S. to relieve themselves from the implication of engagement on the subject, so as to be perfectly free to act in the premises in such way as their public interests and honor shall demand.

I remain of the opinion that the U. S. ought not to submit to the payment of the Sound dues, not so much because of their amount, which is a secondary matter, but because it is in effect the recognition of the right of Denmark to treat one of the great maritime highways of nations as a close sea, and the navigation of it as a privilege for which tribute may be imposed upon those who have occasion to use it.

This government, on a former occasion not unlike the present, signalized its determination to maintain the freedom of the seas, and of the great natural channels of navigation. The Barbary States had, for a long time, coerced the payment of tribute from all nations, whose ships frequented the Mediterranean. To the last demand of such payment made by them, the U. S. although suffering less by their depredations than many other nations, returned the explicit answer, that we preferred war to tribute, and thus opened the way to the relief of the commerce of the world from an ignominious tax, so long submitted to by the more powerful nations of Europe.

If the manner of payment of the Sound dues differ from that of the tribute formerly conceded to the Barbary States, still their exaction by Denmark has no better foundation in right. Each was, in its origin, nothing but a tax on a common natural right, extorted by those, who were at that time able to obstruct the free and secure enjoyment of it, but who no longer possess that power.

Denmark, while resisting our assertion of the freedom of the Baltic Sound and Belts, has indicated a readiness to make some new arrangement on the subject, and has invited the governments interested, including the U. S., to be represented in a convention to assemble for the purpose of receiving and considering a proposition, which she intends to submit, for the capitalization of the Sound dues, and the distribution of the sum to be paid as commutation among the governments, according to the respective proportions of their maritime commerce to and from the Baltic. I have declined in behalf of the U. S. to accept this invitation, for the most cogent reasons. One is, that Denmark does not offer to submit to the convention the question of her right to levy the Sound dues. A second is, that, if the convention were allowed to take cognizance of that particular question still it would not be competent to deal with the great international principle involved which affects the right in other cases of navigation and commercial freedom, as well as that of access to the Baltic. Above all, by the express terms of the proposition it is contemplated, that the consideration of the Sound dues shall be commingled with and made subordinate to, a matter wholly extraneous, the balance of power among the governments of Europe.

While, however, rejecting this proposition, and insisting on the right of free transit into and from the Baltic, I have expressed to Denmark a willingness, on the part of the U. S. to share liberally with other powers in compensating her for any advantages, which commerce shall hereafter derive from expenditures made by her for the improvement and safety of the navigation of the Sound or Belts.

I lay before you, herewith, sundry documents on the subject, in which my views are more fully disclosed. Should no satisfactory arangement be soon concluded, I shall again call your attention to the subject, with recommendation of such measures as may appear to be required in order to assert and secure the rights of the U. S., so far as they are affected by the pretensions of Denmark.

I announce with much gratification, that since the adjournment of the last Congress, the question, then existing between this government and that of France, respecting the French consul at San Francisco, has been satisfactorily determined, and that the relations of the two governments continue to be of the most friendly nature.

A question, also, which has been pending for several years between the U. S., and the Kingdom of Greece, growing out of the sequestration, by public authorities of that country, of property belonging to the present American consul at Athens, and which had been the subject of very earnest discussion heretofore, has recently been settled to the satisfaction of the party interested and of both governments.

With Spain, peaceful relations are still maintained, and some progress has been made in securing the redress of wrongs complained of by this government. Spain has not only disavowed and disapproved the conduct of the officers, who illegally seized and detained the steamer Black Warrior at Havana, but has also paid the sum claimed as indemnity for the loss thereby inflicted on citizens of the United States.

In consequence of a destructive hurricane, which visited Cuba in 1844, the supreme authority of that island issued a decree, permitting the importation, for the period of six months, of certain building materials and provisions, free of duty, but revoked it when about half the period only had elapsed, to the injury of citizens of the U. S. who had proceeded to act on the faith of that decree. The Spanish government refused indemnification to the parties aggrieved until recently, when it was assented to, payment being premised to be made so soon as the amount due can be ascertained.

Satisfaction claimed for the arrest and search of the steamer El Dorado has not yet been accorded, but there is reason to believe that it will be, and that case, with others, continues to be urged on the attention of the Spanish government. I do not abandon the hope of concluding with Spain some general arrangement, which, if it do not wholly prevent the recurrence of difficulties in Cuba, will render them less frequent, and whenever they shall occur facilitate their more speedy settlement.

The interposition of this government has been invoked by many of its citizens, on account of injuries done to their persons and property, for which the Mexican republic is responsible. The unhappy situation of that country, for some time past, has not allowed its government to give due consideration to claims of private reparation, and has appeared to call for and justify some forbearance in such matters on the part of this government. But, if the revolutionary movements, which have lately occurred in that republic, end in the organization of a stable government, urgent appeals to its justice will then be made, and, it may be hoped, with success, for the redress of all complaints of our citizens.

In regard to the American republics, which, from their proximity and other considerations, have peculiar relations to this government, while it has been my constant aim strictly to observe all the obligations of political friendship and of good neighborhood, obstacles to this have arisen in some of them, from their own insufficient power to check lawless irruptions, which in effect throws most of the task on the U. S. Thus it is that the distracted internal condition of the State of Nicaragua has made it incumbent on me to appeal to the good faith of our citizens to abstain from unlawful intervention in its affairs, and to adopt preventive measures to the same end, which, on a similar occasion, had the best results in reassuring the peace of the Mexican States of Sonora and Lower California.

Since the last session of Congress a treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, and for the surrender of fugitive criminals, with the kingdom of the Two Sicilies; a treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation with Nicaragua; and a convention of commercial reciprocity with the Hawaiin kingdom, have been negotiated. The latter kingdom and the State of Nicaragua have also acceded to a declaration, recognising as international rights the principles contained in the convention between the U. S. and Russia of the 22d of July, 1854. These treaties and conventions will be laid before the Senate for ratification.

The statements made, in my last annual message, respecting the anticipated receipts and expenditures of the Treasury, have been substantially verified.

It appears from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, that the receipts during the last fiscal year ending June 30, 1855, from all sources, were $65,003,930; and that the public expenditures for the same period, exclusive of payments on account of the public debt, amounted to $56,365,393. During the same period, the payments made in redemption of the public debt, including interest and premium, amounted to $9,844,528.

The balance in the Treasury at the beginning of the present fiscal year, July 1, 1855, was $18,931,976; the receipts for the first quarter, and the estimated receipts for the remaining three-quarters, amount, together, to $67,918,734; thus affording in all, as the available resources of the current fiscal year, the sum of $86,856,710.

If, to the actual expenditures of the first quarter of the current fiscal year, be added the probable expenditures for the remaining three-quarters, as estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury, the sum total will be $71,226,846, thereby leaving an estimated balance in the treasury on July 1, 1856, of $15,623,863 41.

In the above estimated expenditures of the present fical year are included $3,000,000 to meet the last instalment of the $10,000,000 provided for in the late treaty with Mexico, and $7,750,000 appropriated on account of the debt due to Texas, which two sums make an aggregate amount of $10,750,000, and reduce the expenditures, actual or estimated, for ordinary objects of the year, to the sum of $60,476,000.

The amount of the public debt, at the commencement of the present fiscal year, was $40,583,631, and, deduction being made of subsequent payments, the whole public debt of the federal government remaining at this time is less than $40,000,000.

The remnant of certain other government stocks, amounting to $243,000, referred to in my last message as outstanding, has since been paid.

I am fully persuaded that it would be difficult to devise a system superior to that, by which the fiscal business of the government is now conducted. Notwithstanding the great number of public agents of collection and disbursement, it is believed that the checks and guards provided, including the requirement of monthly returns, render it scarcely possible for any considerable fraud on the part of those agents, or neglect involving hazard of serious public loss, to escape detection. I renew, however, the recommendation, heretofore made by me, of the enactment of a law declaring it felony on the part of public officers to insert false entries in their books of record or account, or to make false returns, and also requiring them on the termination of their service to deliver to their successors all books, records, and other objects of a public nature in their custody.

Derived as our public revenue is, in chief part, from duties on imports, its magnitude affords gratifying evidence of the prosperity, not only of our commerce, but of the other great interests upon which that depends.

The principle that all moneys not required for the current expenses of the government should remain for active employment in the hands of the people, and the conspicuous fact that the annual revenue from all sources exceeds by many millions of dollars, the amount needed for a prudent and economical administration of public affairs, cannot fail to suggest the propriety of an early revision and reduction of the tariff of duties on imports. It is now so generally conceded that the purpose of revenue alone can justify the imposition of duties on imports, that in readjusting the impost tables and schedules, which unquestionably require essential modifications, a departure from the principles of the present tariff is not anticipated.

The army, during the past year, has been actively engaged in defending the Indian frontier, the state of the service permitting but few and small garrisons in our permanent fortifications. The additional regiments authorized at the last session of Congress have been recruited and organized, and a large portion of the troops have already been sent to the field. All the duties, which devolve on the military establishment, have been satisfactorily performed, and the dangers and privations incident to the character of the service required of our troops have furnished additional evidence of their courage, zeal, and capacity to meet any requisition, which their country may make upon them. For the details of the military operations, the distribution of the troops, and additional provisions required for the military service, I refer to the report of the Secretary of War and the accompanying documents.

Experience, gathered from events which have transpired since my last annual message, has but served to confirm the opinion then expressed of the propriety of making provision, by a retired list, for disabled officers, and for increased compensation to the officers retained on the list for active duty. All the reasons which existed, when these measures were recommended on former occasions, continue without modification, except so far as circumstances have given to some of them additional force.

The recommendations, heretofore made for a partial reorganization of the army, are also renewed. The thorough elementary education given to those officers, who commence their service with the grade of cadet, qualifies them, to a considerable extent, to perform the duties of every arm of the service; but to give the highest efficiency to artillery requires the practice and special study of many years; and it is not, therefore, believed to be advisable to maintain, in time of peace, a larger force of that arm than can be usually employed in the duties appertaining to the service of field and siege artillery. The duties of the staff in all its various branches belong to the movements of troops, and the efficiency of an army in the field would materially depend upon the ability with which those duties are discharged. It is not, as in the case of the artillery, a speciality, but requires, also, an intimate knowledge of the duties of an officer of the line, and it is not doubted that, to complete the education of an officer for either the line or the general staff, it is desirable that he shall have served in both. With this view, it was recommended on a former occasion that the duties of the staff should be mainly performed by details from the line, and, with conviction of the advantages which would result from such a change, it is again presented for the consideration of Congress.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy, herewith submitted, exhibits in full the naval operations of the past year, together with the present condition of the service, and it makes suggestions of further legislation, to which your attention is invited.

The construction of the six steam frigates, for which appropriations were made by the last Congress, has proceeded in the most satisfactory manner, and with such expedition, as to warrant the belief that they will be ready for service early in the coming spring. Important as this addition to our naval force is, it still remains inadequate to the contingent exigencies of the protection of the extensive sea coast and vast commercial interests of the U. S. In view of this fact, and of the acknowledged wisdom of the policy of a gradual and systematic increase of the navy, an appropriation is recommended for the construction of six steam sloops of war.

In regard to the steps taken in execution of the act of Congress to promote the efficiency of the Navy, it is unnecessary for me to say more than to express entire concurrence in the observations on that subject presented by the Secretary in his report.

It will be perceived, by the report of the P. M. General, that the gross expenditure of the department for the last fiscal year was $9,968,342, and the gross receipts $7,342,136, making an excess of expenditure over receipts of $2,626,206; and that the cost of mail transportation during that year was $674,952 greater than the previous year. Much of the heavy expenditures, to which the Treasury is thus subjected, is to be ascribed to the large quantity of printed matter conveyed by the mails, either franked or liable to

[*Continued on fourth page.*]

ABOUT GOSSIP.

A curious idea prevails pretty generally that it is not altogether right for people to indulge in a little quiet gossip about the character, the actions, or even the business of their acquaintances or neighbors, as though we are not all fully entitled to enjoy the rights of free speech! The monstrosity of such an idea is so great as to excite contempt so strong that language cannot be found to express the virtuous indignation that swells so many *busums*. A pretty idea, truly! And yet it is a singular fact that such an idea has always prevailed; but the belief has not been of any great moment, inasmuch as it is so rarely reduced to practice. Occasionally some one will be so strangely eccentric as even to rebuke the indulgence of a litle cosy gossip about the private character and affairs of people. It is refreshing to know that such rebukes do not have a lasting effect, and generally cause a further unlimbering of the tongue, as a practical maifestation of the most absolute independence. The anti-gossip theory sounds very nice, but the idea is simply preposterous that such a plan could be practically carried into effect. Why, the wheels of society would at once be "scotched," tea-parties would be deprived of their cream, club-rooms of their soothing cigars, and stores of their attractive popcorn; women would sink into their family circle, and men would find themselves forced to be content to spend their evenings at home. Not gossip indeed! What an absurdity in this enlightened and independent age!

Mrs. A. appears in costly garments; certainly Mrs. B. has a right to whisper to her neighbor that she is ruinously extravagant, and that her husband owes for them, and cannot pay his debts, though probably she only surmises such to be the fact. Mrs. C. gives a large party; of course Mrs. D. did not wish to be invited, and she declaims against such entertainments from a sense of duty and not because she was neglected. Mrs. E.'s husband keeps his carriage; and certainly Mr. F. is privileged in circulating the fact that his great grand father worked for his daily bread. Mrs. I. has moved into a new house, thoughtless of the fact that Mrs. J. is confiding to others a startling narration of the days when her needle was her only support. Mrs. K. wears that old-fashioned bonnet, which Mrs. L. is confident is caused by meanness. Mrs. M. has got that cloak, which Mrs. N. is sure her grandmother wore. But Mrs. O. made the discovery of the season: Mrs. P. and her husband quarrel like cats and dogs; she passed their house and heard them, not knowing that the wife was in the best of humor at the time, trying to get a favorite book from her husband. But we will not continue the record of those little eccentricities of Society; enough is here stated for illustration. We feel bound to say that the men are not in the slightest degree exempt from the same peculiarities of the other sex. There is often this difference: the ready words of men sometimes directly undermine the credit of neighbors and weaken what otherwise would stand firm and weather a business storm.

Probably there are those who would consider the above nothing better than slander on the part of persons indulging in such remarks. They are mistaken; it is only a skeleton of ordinary gossip, frequently uttered to while away time, and not always with a deliberate intention to do serious injury to others. Perhaps at times a spice of envy may be at the bottom of some of the remarks. But then it is so natural to gossip that any attempt to restrain the custom might be treated as an infringement upon the "manners and customs" of society.—*Nantucket Inquirer.*

The Man with White Hair.—On the excursion train from Utica to Boonville, at the opening of the Utica and Black river railroad, our attention was arrested by the singular appearance of an apparently middle aged man, whose hair and whiskers were perfectly white. We learned upon inquiry that he was a native of Oneida county, but was now a resident of California, where he has resided for several years, engaged principally in mining. The cause of his white hair he explained as follows: He was engaged in mining, and had several men at work in a mine which extended some ways under ground. One day he went to carry the dinner to his men, and when he had been there but a few minutes, they heard the unmistakable sounds of the caving in of the sides at the mouth of the shaft.

Four men started at once, hoping to escape, but were met by the falling earth and crushed to death. He was enclosed in a space of about 6 by 12 feet, while three men below him were cut off from any communication with him, and he supposed they were crushed to death. He had a light and plenty of water and provisions, but his chances of ever seeing daylight were not very flattering, as he was some 60 or 75 feet under the surface of the earth, and he was not certain that the disaster would be discovered in time to make any attempt to relieve him; and if such attempt should be made, the prospect was that it would prove ineffectual.

Fortunately the disaster was early discovered and a large force was set at work, and after unremitted exertions for three days and nights, he was discovered in an exhausted condition. The three men below him were also found alive. When taken out, his friends declared that for a day or two he was partially insane. His hair had also become nearly white during his confinement. His feelings during those three days he claimed could not be imagined, but that his whole life passed rapidly in review, and that every act was brought vividly to mind. In fact those three days appeared a life-time to him. He said that the sight of one of those shafts always caused a shudder to pass over him.

Watertown Jour., Dec. 23.

A good editor, a competent newspaper conductor, is, like a general or a poet, born—not made. Exercise and experience give facility, but the qualification is innate, or it is never manifested. On the London daily papers, all the great historians, novelists, poets, essayists, and writers of travels, have been tried, and nearly all have failed. We might say all; for, after a display of brilliancy, brief, but grand, they died out literally. Their resources were exhausted. "I can," said the late editor of the Times to Moore, "find any number of men of genius to write for me, but very seldom one man of common sense." The "Thunderers," in the Times, therefore, have, so far as we know, been men of common sense. Nearly all successful editors have been men of this description. Campbell, Carlyle, Bulwer, and D'Israeli, failed; Barnes, Sterling, and Philips succeeded, and DeLane and Lowe succeed. A good editor seldom writes for his paper—he reads, judges, selects, dictates, directs, alters and combines; and, to do all this well, he has but little time for composition. To write for a paper is one thing, to edit a paper another.

London Daily Post.

There is wisdom in the advice of the Rev. Sydney Smith:—"Never teach false morality. How exquisitely absurd to tell girls that beauty is of no value, and dress of no use. Beauty is of value—her whole prospects and happiness in life, may often depend upon a new gown or becoming bonnet; and if she has a grain of common sense she will find this out. The greatest thing is to teach their just value; and that there must be something better under the bonnet than a pretty face for real happiness. But never sacrifice truth."

The Dead—Curious Calculations.—Scientific writers assert that the number of persons who existed since the beginning of time amounts to 36,627,854,275,075,846. These figures, when divided by 3,096,006, the number of square leagues of land on the globe, leave 11,320,680,732 square miles of land, which, being divided as above, give 1,134,822,976 persons to each square mile. Let us now reduce miles to square rods, and the number will be 1,853,175,600,000, which being divided as before, will give 1,284, inhabitants to each square rod; this being reduced to feet, will give about 5 persons to each square foot of terra firma. Thus it will be perceived that our earth is one vast cemetery; 1,283 human beings lie buried on each square rod—scarcely sufficient for ten graves. Each grave must contain 128 persons. Thus it is easily seen that the whole surface of our globe has been dug over 128 times in order to bury its dead.

To the Editor of the Baltimore Patriot.—I notice a paragraph in your paper of yesterday, entitled "The Dead—Curious Calculations," after reading which, I confess, I thought they were "curious calculations," indeed, or rather curious *guessing*, for it can be nothing more, and not good at that. I am prepared to show that one-half the State of New York will furnish room enough for all persons that ever lived on the earth to this time, to stand on, and not even touch each other. But, according to the calculations above referred to, there will be required over 16 billions to die daily, 600 millions per hour, 100 millions per minute, and 16 millions per second. It is evident that this "calculator" did not understand figures, or he would not have made such egregious blunders. We will take 6000 years for the time; divide this into 30 generations, which will be 200—but this is six too many—and allow one thousand millions for each generation, which is one third too many. The whole number of inhabitants that ever lived is two hundred billions. Now I leave my smart young friends to figure out the quantity of land required for each, but give them the data. New York has 47,000 square miles.

The undecayed Dead.—A gentleman of undoubted veracity, writing to a friend in this city, gives the following particulars which appear to us as worthy of notice by scientific men whose studies have enabled them to investigate and understand the causes which produced the effects related.

On the 13th inst., the body of Mr. M. O'Brien, who died in Milledgeville about two years ago, was disinterred, and, upon opening the coffin, was found in the same condition as when buried. There was no appearance of decomposition, and no unpleasant odor. The body had retained its former weight and size, the features were perfect, the hair firm as in life, arms, hands, feet, and in fact, the whole man in every particular as he was when committed to the tomb. Mr. O'Brien was, at the time of his death, about sixty years old, and weighed near two hundred pounds. He was buried in a black walnut coffin which was enclosed in a box, and the whole enclosed in a tight vault. Some part of the outside box had decayed, as well as the woolen cloth with which the coffin was covered. The silk gloves and stockings, which were on his hands and feet, remained unchanged, even in color.

As we are unable to account for this strange preservation of the human body, we state the facts that others, if so minded, may investigate the cause.—*Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer.*

Carrying Politeness to an Extreme.—The most characteristic instance of carrying politeness to an extreme came off not long since at a Hibernian ball. As related to us by one of the sons of Erin, who keenly appreciates a good thing, it seems that one gay Lothario *pro tempore*, in crossing the room to request Bridget's hand in the next reel, stumbled over the outstretched foot of Mr. Terence O'Grady. Mr. O'Grady promptly arose, and in the politest manner imaginable, said, "I beg yer pardon sir." "No offince—no offince, sir, at all," replied the other, "it was *my* fault." "I beg yer pardon, sir," it was entirely *my* fault," was the reply, accompanied with a graceful bend of the body and wave of the hand. "No, sir," answered Misther O'Toole, "yer *entirely* in the wrong; sir I till ye it was altogether *my* fault!" "I till ye it was not, sir!" responded O'Grady, "d'ye mane to say I'd be tilling a lie sir?" Bad luck to ye, sir, d'ye mane to say *I'd* be tilling a lie, sir, when I till ye it wasn't yer fault," responded O'Toole, waxing wroth. "Bad luck to yer bad brading, ye ignorant besthoon, d'ye think ye'd be getting the bether o'me in manners?" shouted O'Grady, as with a trip and a blow he laid the unfortunate O'Toolo upon the floor. O'Toole rallied, and a rough and tumble ensued, which ended in the expulsion of both gentlemen from the ball room.—*California Pioneer.*

We find in the New York Times of Thursday, the subjoined notice of a horrible case of fanaticism:

"It seems that a peculiar religious sect, known as Wakemanites, after the name of a Mrs. Wakeman, their founder, exist in New Haven. Their tenets are so utterly revolting, and their practices so absurd, that, in very charity, they must be deemed fit subjects for a lunatic asylum. A partial believer in this faith—one Justus Matthews—attended a weekly meeting last Sunday evening, but never returned. Search being made for him, it was discovered that he had been put to death by the disciples of the new faith in the most shocking manner—the body being covered with wounds, inflicted while the wretched victim was bound hand and foot. If we are to credit the evidence taken subsequently before the Coroner's Jury, it would appear that Matthews was thus sacrificed by one or more of his fellow-Wakemanites, under the impression that he was possessed by an evil spirit, and should be put to death for the safety of others. One of the number—a man said to be half insane—has admitted his participation in the crime, and circumstances indicate that if not prearranged, the murder was at least known beforehand to several others of the party—the victim himself probably consenting. Such an instance of fanaticism—to give it no harsher name—could not perhaps be found in the history of any civilized country, but could only have a parallel among the darkest deeds of heathenism."

Two young ladies were singing a duet. A stranger turned to his neighbor, saying: "Does not the lady in white sing wretchedly?" "Excuse me, sir," replied he, "I hardly feel at liberty to express my sentiments; she is my sister." "I beg your pardon, sir," answered in much confusion, "I mean the lady in blue." "You are perfectly right there," replied the neighbor, "I have often told her so myself; she is my wife."

Pretty Good.—An extensive and wealthy lumberman in a neighboring county, is the father of a hard nut of a boy. Being desirous of reforming him, he offered, as an inducement, to give the avails of the lumber from two thousand hemlock logs, provided that he would go to school and behave himself for one year. Young hopeful remained silent for some time after listening to the proposition. Finally, in reply to his father's interrogation—"What do you say, my son?"—he said, "Call it *pine* logs, father, and I'll go it."

Sandy Hill Herald.

THE MESSAGE.—In the Senate, after the reading of the President's Message, a debate of some significance took place, of which the Intelligencer gives the following abstract:

Mr. CLAYTON addressed the Senate at some length, complimenting the President for the disclosures made in connexion with our foreign relations, no one of which was of more prominent interest than that relating to Central America. He sustained very generally the views taken by the President, and commended the soundness of the ground upon which he had conducted the negotiations with England. He insisted that the strength of our position in relation to the subject would be manifest to the world, while the unjust assumptions of England would be made no less apparent.

Mr. CASS expressed entire concurrence in the remarks advanced by Mr. Clayton, and commented upon the tortuous policy exhibited by Great Britain.

Mr. WELLER declared that the message contained views of our national affairs that must commend them to every American heart. There was neither bravado nor blustering, but it was at once firm, frank, and plain in its character. He dwelt with much earnestness on the fact that however much our country might be divided on subjects of domestic policy, the moment the national honor was attempted to be sullied then all parties at once forgot their squabbles and rushed to the rescue. He expressed the hope that it would encourage fraternal feeling in the different sections of the country.

Mr. SEWARD declared his willingness to stand by the Clayton and Bulwer treaty, and if he could not rest on this then he was ready to fall back on the Monroe doctrine. He thought injustice had been done Congress in saying that it had not sustained the Monroe doctrine. The reason was that it had been considered "an abstraction," and its affirmation not particularly called for at that time. If necessary, he thought Congress would avow it. He said our country demanded peace, and it was equally our interest as well as that of England to cherish it, and that any nation that sought unjustly or unnecessarily to embroil each other in war would call down execrations upon its head.

DEPARTMENT REPORTS.

State Department.—Mr. Marcy, in June of 1854, declares, in a dispatch to Mr. Buchanan, that this Government can never yield to the British pretension that the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty was only prospective in its operation. After some spicy diplomatic censure of his conduct in this negotiation, he closes by declaring that if Great Britain persists in holding Ruatan in defiance of all right, we shall know her purpose in holding it simply as a naval and military station is to affect injuriously our interests. A predetermination to interfere with our affairs, thus manifested, will render the continuance of our amicable relations with her precarious. Mr. Buchanan's discussion of this entire question is very able and thorough.

On the 6th of August last Mr. Marcy again urges the immediate settlement of this question, before Mr. Buchanan should retire from London, and the latter is instructed to ask Great Britain, distinctly, whether she intends to insist on holding Ruatan, and to insist on her abandoning her pretensions there.

Mr. Buchanan addressed a note accordingly, and on the 28th of October Lord Clarendon replied, declining to re-open the general discussion, and stating that the British Government adheres to its previous positions.

Report of the Secretary of the Navy.—The report of the Secretary of the Navy (Hon. Jas. C. Dobbin) recommends the construction of additional steam sloops of war; expresses entire satisfaction with the result of the apprenticeship system, and the legislation of the last Congress for the Navy; maintains the abolition of corporal punishment; an increase of the Marine corps, and the increase of seamen to ten thousand men. He sustains the general action of the Naval retiring Board, but intimates his readiness to aid in restoring any officers in special cases who have been unjustly treated.

Mr. Dobbin devotes considerable space to a notice of the proceedings of the Naval Retiring Board. Whilst the capacity and fairness of the members of the Board are warmly commended, he thinks it only reasonable to provide a year's pay for officers so suddenly dropped, and expresses his own willingness to aid in doing justice to such as may have suffered without just cause.

Report of the Secretary of War.—The Secretary of War (Hon. Jeff. Davis) urges increased compensation to army officers, and a revision of the law respecting their allowances. Also, that the provision of the last Congress, increasing the pay of the rank and file, be extended to all enlisted men. Also, an increase of medical corps, and the addition of five military store-keepers. He recommends a judicious continuance of sea coast defences and especially renews the suggestion for the fortifying of Ship Island to defend the approaches to New Orleans. He presents, also, a neat and forcible argument in favor of the Pacific Railroad, as a means of national defence, but avoids recommending its construction by Government aid, although he distinctly intimates a disposition to favor such aid. He shows the actual strength of the army to be 15,752 men. Enlistments during the last twelve months, 10,546; enlistments refused, 20,522; number of casualties, 5,500. Disposition of the troops remains pretty much as stated in last annual report.

Post Office Department.—The Postmaster General (Judge Campbell) suggests that the franking privilege be restricted to public documents and letters on public business merely; also, the charge of full rates upon newspapers in all cases, instead of half rates, when paid quarterly in advance. He recommends compulsory prepayment by stamps of postage on books, pamphlets, circulars and all other transient matter. He again urges the six months' notice to the Collin's steamers in discontinuance of the extra pay voted them in July, 1852. He presses this subject at some length.

Interior Department.—The report of the Secretary of the Interior is interesting. The cash receipts from sales of land during the year show an increase of nearly $2,500,000, and the sales 8,500,000 acres over the preceding year. The decrease in the number of acres located on scrip, and warrants is upwards of 2,000,000 acres. Efforts are making to adjust all the claims of the States for lands. The Mesilla Valley contains 20,000,000 acres, and parts of it are very productive of grain; gold, silver and copper are also found on the hills. The amount of stocks held in trust for the various Indian tribes is $2,000,000. The Secretary recommends a more liberal and generous policy towards the Indians.

The diplomatic corps paid their respects in a body to the President of the United States yesterday morning. The compliments of the season were exchanged, and the interview, although of brief duration, was characterized by great cordiality of feeling. After the departure of the foreign ministers, the customary public reception was held, and rarely, if ever, has the presidential mansion been visited on the first day of the year by a larger number of citizens and strangers, anxious to pay their personal respects to the Chief Magistrate of the republic.—*Wash. Union.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The will to do justice to an enemy is a capacity possessed by few, and the exercise of it a Christian virtue at war with every principle of selfish sagacity and forethought. This feeling, ruling humanity in general, is especially a principle in the theory of the Politician. But if ever there *was* a time when manliness was required in speaking the real sentiments of the heart, in bowing in silence to the suggestions of Reason irrespective of selfish ends and narrow-minded muteness, it is *now*. A man bred in the mire of Abolitionism, with every impulse quickened by the views of those around him, with a mind poisoned at the very fount whence it drew its intellectual vigor, has *vindicated* the rights of the South—has vindicated them not in mere logical deduction of truth from History and the Constitution, but by the indignation and eloquence with which he has rebuked northern fanaticism, gathering arguments and strength in his position from, we had almost said, sarcasm and invective, the *Advocate* before the jury, *not* the *Judge* upon the Bench. Really, so unimportant, as compared with the last, are the former topics of the Message, that we cannot wonder at the epithet of "common-place" applied to them. We can almost imagine that in his chamber, in coldness and calmness, the author was writing of *the state of the Union abroad*, when the goddess of Liberty snatched with impatience the pen from his hand, and wrote in the burning eloquence of its language, the *state of the Union at Home;* and in it she said to the North, "You are wrong, and if you persist *Disunion* is the result." We have not ceased to wonder yet. The ablest exposition of the Right of the South by a Northern President! And what now is the duty of Southern men opposed to the Administration? To repudiate these sentiments, or what is the same, to sit down mute and silent repining that the democracy have such an advantage in coming elections? No, forever no! Let ALL, without reference to party and its trammels, come out like men, at least give credit *where* credit is due. If need be let your public assemblages respond to the *truth*, and let *him* receive vitality here who has forever sacrificed himself where the enemies to the Constitution and the South flourish.

POLITICAL ANECDOTES.—Galignani's Messenger of the 7th ult.,—for a copy of which we are indebted to D. K. MacRae, Esq. U. S. Consul at Paris—contains a letter from Robert Walsh, Esq. in reply to the London Times's attacks upon this government and the people of the United States. In the course of Mr. W's very able letter he relates two or three occurrences which may interest our readers.

In the course of his comments upon the Times's attempt to bully this government and people, Mr. Walsh relates the following:

"The London press has for the most part chimed with the Times at this juncture—particularly the Post, the Standard, and the Herald. There is only one marked exception—the Examiner whose tone is moderate and conciliatory. All might remember Æsop's fable—the contest between Phœbus and Boreas to dismantle the traveller, which La Fontaine has so happily rendered, and to which he has annexed this moral —*Plus fait douceur que violence.* It would be difficult to discover a people on earth with whom the Boreas method is more likely to fail than the North American Republican communities. In 1841, when Sir Robert Peel was Premier, and the affairs of McLeod and the *Creole* begot inflammatory discussions between the American and British governments and journals, a superior officer of the British navy, asked of Sir Robert on sail of the line and a few frigates with which he would proceed to Halifax (N. S.)—a measure sufficient "to bring the Americans to their senses." The Premier communicated this idea to some of his colleagues, who treated it with serious favor. He was informed that a captain of the Royal navy, born in Virginia, and thoroughly acquainted with the American character, resided in London: he held a conference with this gentleman, and from him a letter on the subject that determined the immediate rejection of any such project. The ministry were far from desiring a war with the States; the captain taught them that it would be the certain consequence of an unequivocal attempt at intimidation. A copy of the letter was transmitted to your correspondent, then resident in Paris."

The following is mentioned as one of the plans adopted for re-conquering America during the progress of the Revolutionary war:

"Obloquy, detraction, menace were lavished on the "Yankees" more than a century ago; the effusions from the British press and Parliament contributed to provoke the War of Independence and that of 1812. As early as 1759, Dr. Franklin was incited by the lampoons contained in "extracts of letters from officers serving in the British army in America," to publish in the London Chronicle an ample, indignant, and incisive reply. The treatment of that illustrious agent by Wedderburne before the Privy Council exasperated public spirit throughout the Thirteen Colonies. In 1777 the charge of poltroonery against them was earnestly discussed in both Houses of Parliament. Lord Chatham exclaimed to the ministry: "Those men whom you call cowards, runaways, and knaves have beaten your best troops." Colonel Barre said: "The Americans have been branded in this House with every opprobrious epithet." Mr. Burke added: "The Americans have always been represented with us as cowards." It was actually decided in Cabinet Council, and proposed in Parliament, to engage, if possible, a force of twenty thousand *Russians* for the speedier subjugation of the colonies. In the House of Lords, the Duke of Richmond observed: "The transportation of this number of Russians would cost the government half a million sterling; an equal number of British troops should be sent at the same time, or the ministry might find that the Russians, instead of conquering America for England, would take possession of it for themselves, in virtue of the law of Freebooters; or, the Russians might think the advantages resulting from submission to the American Congress preferable to those they could derive from fighting for the measures of the British parliament." Lord Shelburne (also of the Opposition) objected that there were powers in Europe who would not suffer such a body of Russians to be transported to America. The Ministers knew this; and that some power had already interfered to stop the success of the negotiation with Russia. The Earl of Sandwich (Minister) answered—"If Russian auxiliaries were necessary in the former war, they might be so now; they might be so on any future occasion." The Earl of Chatham denounced recruiting in Germany for troops against the Colonies, as a system of mercenary bargain with human butchers—as the purchase and sale of human blood."

M. Thiers has lately published his 12th volume of "The History of the Empire and Consulate," and in noticing its account of the difficulties between the United States and France and England arising from orders in Council, Imperial Decrees, &c., Mr. Walsh says:

"The readers of M. Thiers must regard as among the most remarkable episodes in his volume his narrative of the secret negotiations for peace between Great Britain and France, which were set on foot in 1810 by Fouche, then Minister of Police at Paris. M. de Labouchere, the elder, of Amsterdam, and Ouvrard, the famous contractor and banker, were employed as chief agents. Labouchere transmitted to London information received from Ouvrard that Napoleon would not be found inflexible on the heads of Sicily, Spain, the Spanish Colonies, Portugal, and Holland; that he sincerely wished for peace; that false notions of his dispositions prevailed in England, and *moreover that at the particular time there was a concern common to him and the British Cabinet, which was their desire to punish the Americans for their conduct.* This *conduct* consisted in the embargo and non-intercourse laws, and the angry refractory protests of the American government. Fouche's *entourage*, legitimists as well as Bonapartists, suggested various plans of compromise, to which he lent a favorable ear. "If Napoleon would not consent to deprive Joseph of Spain, and return it to Ferdinand—the Spanish Colonies might be given to Ferdinand and the Bourbons of France endowed, as compensation for their sacrifice, with North America—*the United States, as a Kingdom.* The American republicans were ungrateful to France and odious to England. As Louis XVI had committed the wrong of emancipating them, it became Napoleon, the rectifier of all the errors of the Revolution, to bring them under a monarchical and European rule. It was not possible that England would not rejoice in seeing the United States circumscribed in their territory, checked in their aspirings, and punished for their revolt."

M. Thiers does not relate how this exquisite device was received by the British Ministry, but he adds, at the distance of some seventy pages—"The Americans persisted in remonstrating against the British paper blockades; England answered that Napoleon made them fine promises, and would keep none; that he had recently and secretly disclosed to the Cabinet of London, the most hostile dispositions towards the Americans. The Cabinet here alluded to the propositions transmitted under the auspices of the Duke of Otranto (Fouche.")

In remarking upon the act authorizing the enlistment of a foreign legion, and the success which has attended the act, Mr. W. says:

"The *Morning Chronicle* observes:—

"The power to raise a foreign legion was accorded to ministers, after full deliberation, and with a complete knowledge that there was not an independent state in either hemisphere where soldiers could be procured, except by an *evasion* of their laws, and that, in obtaining the soldiers, shabby tricks and expedients must be used." The same journal adds. "Our recruiting agents have everywhere been imprisoned or threatened,—not in the United States only, but in Prussia, Switzerland, and even diminutive Hamburg." At Cologne, the authorities prolonged from three months to six the sentence of imprisonment pronounced on the British Consul, Mr. Curtis, for recruiting there. At New York, the honored judge Ingersoll inflicted a severe penalty on Joseph Wagner, convicted, on jury trial, of having engaged men for the military service of Great Britain, in violations of the Act of Congress of 1818. It was remarked by the Bench that it was desirable to make an example in the case, because the offence might involve the United States in a conflict with foreign nations. Few can read the testimony given on the trial of Wagner without remaining persuaded of the co-operation of the British minister, Mr. Crampton, in the scheme of enlistment with which the Consuls were particularly charged. Indeed, we cannot suppose that it was not directly communicated to him, and committed to his general management, by Lords Palmerston and Panmure.

Ex-President Fillmore.—At a meeting recently held by the American County Convention of Monroe county, New York, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That in the judgment of this Convention, Millard Fillmore has the strongest hold, both on the confidence and the affections of the American people, of any living statesman, and he is our first choice as a candidate of the American party for President of these U. S.

Cotton.—A great idea has been started in the London Times, a correspondent of which paper, with a knowledge of American affairs hardly inferior to that displayed in the editorial columns, suggests a remedy for the lack of cotton, which has occurred to the people of England as one of the evils of a war with the United States. There is no difficulty at all in the matter, according to this writer. Jamaica is admirably fitted for the culture of cotton, and the labor could be found among the refugee negroes in Canada! Think of the cotton mills of Manchester just waiting long enough for the Canada negroes to go to Jamaica and establish the cultivation of cotton! Is not this an answer to all the objections that have been raised to a war on account of cotton?

Providence Jour.

There is a still greater difficulty in the way. In a conversation with Mr. Calhoun in 1849, he informed us that two things must concur to fit a country for the advantageous production of cotton —there must be heat enough to bring the plant to perfection, and frost enough to kill the stalk. There is a belt of latitude around the earth, of narrow extent however, in which those conditions are found. Jamaica is south of it. Not having sufficient frost there to kill the plant, it would, unless grubbed up, appear the second year and produce cotton of an inferior quality. The advantage on the score of labor would be greatly against Jamaica, if no other objections existed. Besides. Would the refugee negroes go to Jamaica? The London Times may hope that Carlyle's suggestion will be adopted. Coffee, he says, can make rice, cotton and tobacco. White man wants rice, cotton and tobacco, which Coffee can make. Coffee must be made to make rice, cotton and tobacco.—*Jour. of Com.*

Imports and Exports of Virginia Cities.—During the quarter ending September 30, 1855, it appears the following are the total amounts which have been imported into and exported from the ports of Virginia:

Ports.	Imports.	Exports.
Richmond	$124,752	$2,469,469
Norfolk and Portsmouth	77,667	52,764
Tappahannock		57,277
Petersburg	7,174	59,333
Alexandria	19,964	109,079
	$229,557	$2,748,122

FURTHER SUPPLY OF BOOKS.

ELDORADO, by Bayard Taylor; A Basket of Chips, by Brougham; Table Traits, by Dr. Doran; The Renegade; Modern Pilgrims by Geo. Wood; Helen Leeson, a peep at New York Society; India, China and Japan, by Bayard Taylor; The Hidden Path; Heartsease; Mitchell's Travellers Guide; Cumming's Works; Andrews' Latin English Lexicon; Small Edition of Psalms and Hymns, plain and gilt; Smellie's Philosophy; Greene's Analysis; Webster's Dictionaries; Cutter's Anatomy, Physiology, &c. Just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Dec. 31.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE

MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 7, 1856

A NEW YEAR'.—Happy he who can hail the advent of a New Year with the bright[ness] of youth and hope! To him it promises [some]more beautiful and good than the already forgotten blessings of its predecessors. But to one like the writer of this, who counts the years, not by the Summers but by the Winters, the view is different. The mind of such a one is more inclined to look back than forward. He cannot flatter himself, that "to-morrow shall be as this day, and much more abundant;" but looks back upon the thirty-one years of arduous labor which he has devoted to the Observer, and knows that no such lengthened period can stretch out in the future of this world to him.

But his purpose is not to preach a sermon to his readers, but merely, in wishing them, one and all, a happy and a prosperous year, to remind them, that he enters this week upon the Thirty-Second year of his connection with the Observer as Editor. He has still the pleasure to announce the undiminished popularity of the Observer,—a fact which may be regarded as most remarkable, since the party to which he still adheres with a warm affection, is so often pronounced to be dead: besides that, the number of papers in the State has largely increased within the last few years, and the hard times have induced many to begin to economize in the wrong way, by ceasing to take a paper. That the Observer should maintain its ground as one of the first, if not the very first, in point of circulation among the political papers of the State, under such circumstances—without a party, in defiance of hard times and of a multitude of new claimants on public favor—is certainly something to be proud of, and to induce its Editors to persevere in exertions to merit that public favor which has followed them all the days of their lives.'

We do not admit that the Whig party is dead. It is under a cloud, it is true; but it was always a patriotic, conservative party, abounding with good men, and capable men, and honest men; and as such it is a *necessary* party in a country like ours. We believe it will revive again. Perhaps it may seldom or never be in the majority; but that is a consideration of very small importance. Rather let it ever be influenced by the principle of its late honored head, who would "rather be right than be President." To such men and to such a party, majorities, power, are of no consideration except as they can be wielded to the good of their country.

We have seen no reason, so far, to strike the Whig flag; and if we had, we would have to put Mr. Webster's pregnant inquiry, "Where are we to go?"

No, No. The Observer continues to be a Whig paper.

*This article was prepared for our last paper, but was excluded by a press of matter.

LAW MAKING IN NORTH CAROLINA.—The manner in which Laws are enacted by the General Assembly of this State is as great an outrage upon the people who are to be governed by them, as the matter of the Laws is usually bungling, and the printing mean.

We have so often had occasion to refer to this subject, that we fear it will be considered threadbare. But there has *just come to light* [a law] passed by the last General Assembly, which adjourned almost a year ago, which is intended indirectly to revoke an acknowledged right of a corporation, to upset the well known and respected doctrine of the inviolability of charters, and to make that a misdemeanor by individuals which it is well known is done daily by all sorts of people, and will continue to be done in defiance of all the laws which can be framed.

We refer to an act in the new volume of Revised States, entitled "Currency," of which the following is a copy:—

SECTION 1st, Makes the currency of the United States the currency of this State.

SEC. 2d. If any Bank shall issue any bill, note, check or draft, redeemable or payable in any other manner than by payment in specie, the same shall be deemed to be due and demandable in specie at the place where it was issued; and, on demand and refusal to pay the same, the money therein expressed shall draw interest, till paid, at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum.

3d. No Bank, unless *plainly and expressly* allowed by its charter, shall make or issue any note, bill, check, draft, order, acknowledgment of indebtedness, or certificate of deposite, for a less sum than three dollars, on pain of being deemed to have violated its charter; and moreover, of forfeiting and paying for each offence the sum of fifty dollars.

4th. No corporation whatever, which is allowed to receive money on deposite, shall make, issue, or deliver any certificate or acknowledgment of deposite, for a less sum than three dollars; nor shall make, issue or deliver any such certificate or acknowledgment of indebtedness for any sum whatever, with the intent that the same shall be circulated as money, on pain of being deemed in either case to have violated its charter; and moreover, of forfeiting and paying for each offence the sum of fifty dollars.

5th. No person or corporation, unless the same be expressly allowed by law, shall issue any bill, due bill, order, ticket, certificate of deposite, promissory note, or obligation, or any other kind of security, whatever may be its form or name, with the intent that the same shall circulate or pass as the representative of, or as a substitute for, money, on pain of forfeiting and paying for each offence the sum of fifty dollars; and if the party offending be a corporation, of also being deemed to have violated its charter: and every person offending against this section, or aiding or assisting therein, shall likewise be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

6th. No person or corporation shall pass or receive, as the representative of, or as the substitute for money, any such bill, check, certificate, promissory note, or other security of the kind mentioned in this chapter, whether the same were issued within or without the State. And any person or corporation, and the officers or agents of such corporation aiding therein, who shall offend against this section, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay five dollars, and shall moreover be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

7th. The Public Treasurer is hereby directed

not to receive in payment of public taxes, the notes of any Bank in the State that issues bills of a denomination less than three dollars.

This act, we have stated, was passed nearly 12 months ago. It went into operation on the 1st inst. Yet who, in all the bounds of the State, except the two gentlemen of the Bar who were employed to Revise and Codify the Statutes, ever heard of it until *after* it went into operation? We venture to say that not ten men in the Legislature even knew any thing about this extraordinary law when they left Raleigh last February. No one, so far as we know, ever heard of it until two or three weeks ago, when an *incorrect* version of the 2d section was published in a Raleigh paper. Yet what radical changes does it make in the law on points as to which neither the people nor any party demanded any change. Its tendency to destroy the convenient system of domestic exchange heretofore existing, by which the banks have *gratuitously* transferred funds from place to place within the State, we have heretofore remarked upon.

In addition to which it now appears, that an attempt is made, by indirection, to take from the Bank of Fayetteville the right it possesses under its charter to issue $1 and $2 notes. That it has such a right, under its charter, it is assured, not only by the clear and uncontroverted opinion of the ablest counsel in this State, but by the universal assent to the soundness of that opinion, as well as by the abandonment of the prosecution once seriously contemplated against the bank on that point. Other legislatures have met and adjourned without denying the right to issue $1's and $2's; the legal authorities of the State, whose duty it is to prosecute a bank for any violation of its charter, have not attempted to do so. The *ordinary* legislation of the last Assembly itself presented no ground for supposition even that this admitted right was to be attacked. There was no bill, resolution, or discussion, so far as the public has ever heard, on that subject, and no call for any among the people. But here among the Revised Statutes, which were expected to pass, and did pass, we suppose, almost without inquiry and question, we find a provision inserted, cutting off, if it can have that effect, a vested right under the charter of the bank—and if it cannot have that effect it is senseless verbiage,—the venom without the sting,—which ought not to have had a place in the statute book.

But bad as all this is, the crowning and most impudent provision of all in this snap-judgment law, is, that which forbids not only corporations, but even individuals, from *passing* or *receiving* any bank note under $3, under pain of a fine of $5, and a prosecution for MISDEMEANOR! Who is it that dares to denounce such penalties against the people? The *masters* of the people? or their *servants*? Are those who passed the law themselves guiltless of this new offence? *Do they themselves expect to obey it?* Not a man of them, we venture from experience to assert. There has been for many years upon the statute book a provision against passing, circulating, or receiving notes under $5 of banks out of the State. Has that act been regarded? Is there a solitary member of the last Legislature, or gentleman who had any hand in the getting up of the Revised Statutes, that can pretend that he has not violated it over and over again? That act it is true did not make it a "misdemeanor" to pass or receive such a note, but only denounced a forfeiture of the amount of the note. But the utter disregard of that law, the thorough contempt into which it had fallen, by common consent of law makers and people, ought to have taught the wisdom of keeping out of the laws a provision which cannot but share the same fate, on all hands. All good men desire to respect and obey the laws; and no temptation to contemn or disobey them ought to be presented by wise law-makers. The public respect for proper legal restraints is weakened by every attempt to impose improper, useless, or vindictive restraints. On every account, therefore, it is to be regretted that such a law has been incorporated in the new Revised Statutes.

SMALL NOTES REFUSED.—The Banks in this place, acting under the new law, refuse to receive any note under $3.

BANK STOCKS.—A few shares of Fayetteville Bank Stock were sold here on Tuesday last, at $67, dividend off, six months' credit, and afterwards re-sold at $63 cash.

Also, some shares of Cape Fear Stock at $120, six months' credit, re-sold at $120 cash.

GAMBLERS BROKEN UP.—A faro bank was broken up in this place on Friday night last, the apparatus seized and burnt in the streets on Saturday morning. The gamblers were non-residents, who had been in this place only a few days. One of them escaped from a window of their room, and the other deposited $1050 as bail. We learn that officers Wooten and McArthur displayed much firmness in the affair.

RAINS AND FRESH.—Since Christmas we have had a great deal of falling weather, rain, sleet, and snow. The Cape Fear has been higher than for many months before.

The fall of snow and sleet on Friday night and Saturday was the severest we have had for a number of years, continuing for 20 hours. It has furnished an opportunity for that rare enjoyment in this climate, sleigh-riding, and a number of hastily constructed sleighs have been going.

DEATH FROM EXPOSURE.—An unknown man was found on Saturday morning last, about a mile from town, on the opposite side of the river, lying on his face in the mud. He was just breathing his last when found, either from exposure to the dreadfully inclement night or from suffocation. We have not heard that any clue to his name has been found. He is supposed to have been an Irishman, and had a bundle.

[illegible] M—ON THE TOWN CLOCK OF F——E.
[illegible] 'tis a race!" cried a wag, as I pass'd;
[illegible] as still as a mouse:—
[illegible] between the *stop'd* Clock of the Town,
[illegible] the dumb one on Hardie's Brick House."

U. S. TREASURY.—The net amount in the Treasury on the 1st inst. was $22,753,790 85.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Thursday, the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury was received, and 10,000 copies ordered to be printed.

In the House, on Wednesday last, Mr. Giddings moved to correct the Journal of Monday to the effect that the reception of the message by the Clerk was unauthorized—consequently denying that the President's message had been received by the House. The motion was laid on the table.

Mr. Knight offered a resolution to elect a Speaker by plurality vote—laid on the table by 12 majority.

Another ballot for Speaker was then had, but no election.

Mr. Millson moved that the message be read—tabled by 27 majority. The 76th ballot was then taken and resulted—Banks 101, Richardson 71, Fuller 30, Pennington 6, scattering 6. Adjourned.

On Thursday, Mr. Mace offered a resolution that the acting Door-keeper be requested to lock all the doors leading to this hall instanter; and keep them securely fastened till a Speaker be elected. [Laughter.] Mr. Mace said that they had ecclesiastical precedent for this in the election of a Pope [laughter] to succeed Clement IV., in 1668. The cardinals had been for nearly three years unable to agree on the choice of a successor, and were on the point of breaking up, when the magistrates of Rome, by advice of St. Benjamin, shut the gates of the city, locking up the cardinals till they agreed. He was not so much of a Know Nothing as not to acknowledge the binding authority of this precedent. [Laughter.] If the resolution should be adopted, he ventured to say that there would be an election in ten hours. [Merriment.]

On motion of Mr. Boyce the resolution was tabled and the House again proceeded to vote:—Bank 102; Richardson 73; Fuller 33; Pennington 6; Scattering 5; necessary to a choice 110.

On Friday, Mr. Boyce, of South Carolina, made a personal explanation. He thought, and had frequently expressed the opinion, that circumstances were hurrying us almost irresistibly to disruption. He saw, with profound regret, a great party formed at the North, based on the single idea of hostility to the institutions of the South, which party holds freedom to be national and slavery sectional—the Constitution recognizing slavery, and the formation of that instrument being the result of harmony, conciliation and compromise. If that party obtain the possession of the government—and he thought it would—disunion would be the result. He did not desire this—God forbid.

Mr. Allison, of Penn., said in reply, that he had no disposition to make war on slavery in the States where it exists, but was opposed to its extension.

The House then resumed voting for Speaker. The first ballot resulted as follows: Banks 104, Richardson 73, Fuller 34, Pennington 6, scattering 3. No choice.

Mr. Dunn urged the delegation from Massachusetts to sacrifice their personal feelings and vote for Leister.

Mr. Underwood offered a resolution that the first member on the list be put in nomination and balloted for, and so on until there should be an election of Speaker. The resolution was laid upon the table.

Another ballot resulted precisely like the foregoing, and then the House adjourned.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE is generally received with favor at the South—the exceptions being where his present very emphatic defence of Southern rights is contrasted with his free-soil appointments a year or two ago. For ourselves, we welcome the present good, and do not consider it an appropriate time to call to mind former sins at variance with it. The Message is thorough, with not a particle of non-commitalism, not the smallest hole to creep out at; and therefore we welcome it.

Among the Northern free-soilers, in and out of Congress, it has raised a storm of indignation. In the House it was denounced by Mr. Stanton (of Ohio) as a most disreputable document, "falsifying the truth of history"—while the President was lectured for his "indecent haste in thrusting it in the face of members." These observations brought down the house (pit fashion) in a shower of "hisses."

MORE FILLIBUSTERS.—A steamer left New Orleans on the 24th ult., with a large party of fillibusters to join Walker in Nicaragua. The steamer was pursued and stopped by the U. S. Marshal and two hundred of the men taken back to the city.

The San Francisco Sun of the 5th ult., says that an expedition of 500 men were to sail on that day to join Gen. Walker in Nicaragua. The Sun says that Walker designs to extend his conquests to Southern Mexico, and that such reinforcements, if continued, will enable him to do so.

THE NICARAGUAN MINISTER.—Mr. McKeon, U. S. District Attorney at New York, has, by direction of the President, notified Col. French that certain charges have been preferred against him, but that no process will be served upon him, provided he subjects himself to no further charge and shall depart from the country within a reasonable time.

To this French has replied, that neither he nor any person connected with him has been engaged in the late violation of the law; and that therefore he will take no further notice of the District Attorney's letter.

DEATH OF MR. BERRIEN.—The Hon. John M. Berrien, late U. S. Senator from Georgia, died at Savannah on Tuesday last. Mr. Berrien has been in public service for many years, having entered the Senate March 4th, 1825. He was Attorney General under Gen. Jackson for two years, from 1829 to 1831.

CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY.—The health of the venerable Judge has so far improved as to warrant a hope of his taking his place on the Bench of the Supreme Court during this week.

DIVORCES.—39 divorces were granted by the Courts of the City of Baltimore during the year 1855. And 36 by the Supreme Court of Rhode Island during one week of its late session.

FIRES IN 1855.—Exclu[illegible] losses under $10,000 each, $12,623,000 [illegible] property has been destroyed by fire during the past year. The principal losses have been by the destruction of manufacturing property and steamboats.

NEW YEAR'S DAY REFLECTIONS.—The National Intelligencer of the 1st inst. has a very able and interesting article on the social, moral and political condition of our country, as contrasted with its condition in the earlier days of the Republic. The Intelligencer professes to speak "as counsellors and not as alarmists." But how any one can contemplate its truthful picture and not be alarmed at the progress in extravagance, dishonesty, fraud, crime, and violence, in private life, and corruption in official station, is more than we can understand. Let us make an extract or two.

"If we turn our gaze (says the Intelligencer,) from science and letters to our national morals and social manners, are we able to say that these latter have undergone a melioration at all commensurate with the new exigencies demanded by the stronger temptations which besiege the hot and giddy youth of "Young America?" Are there no suguries of evil import in the increasing extravagance and luxury which prevail in what is called our "higher classes," and which, infusing themselves through the lower strata, have already put thousands upon the ruinous and fatal experiment of living beyond their means? And, if this aspect alarms the economist and moralist, what shall we say of that lengthening bulletin of crime which, by increasing our familiarity with acts of vice and violence, has actually blunted our sense of their turpitude, and thereby tends, in a measure, to assure impunity and encourage their repetition? Is it nothing that official negligence and corruption, gigantic frauds and peculations, dishonest bankruptcies, and gross abuse of fiduciary trusts have become so frequent and chronic as well-nigh to poison the very fountain of financial and mercantile activity, the public credit and faith of the business community? The state of financial honor among any people may be considered the test of a standing or falling nation; since no law of the physical world is more fixed in its stability or sure in its operation than that which in the moral world unites national well-being with national well-doing, and which asserts that honesty is as wise in policy as it is beautiful in morality.

"When WASHINGTON was about to inaugurate his "Republican Court," and lay the foundations of American society, he wrote in one of his familiar letters as follows: "Mrs. Washington's wishes coincide with my own as to simplicity of dress and every thing which can tend to support propriety of character without partaking of the follies of luxury and ostentation. The whole philosophy of the true social life, as has been well said by another, is summed up in this simple phrase of that great man, every one of whose utterances seems like an oracle of practical wisdom: *"to support propriety of character,"* on the one hand, *"without partaking of the follies of luxury and ostentation"* on the other. And such *was* American society in the days of Washington. What it is now our readers can judge for themselves.

"The fearful haste to be rich, the unreasonable demand for immediate results of labor or effort, are symptoms of a morbid state of the body politic. Reputation, rather than character—to *seem*, rather than *to be*—has become the ultimate aim of too many in all departments of business and professional life. And hence it is that wild speculations and reckless schemes of sudden aggrandizement, however dubious their morality, have come in the thoughts of too many to supersede patient and honest labor."

Who can gainsay all this? Alas, it is too true.

The Intelligencer next devotes considerable space to a review of the social condition of our country—and this it shows to be, like the moral, bad. It argues with great force, from a fact in the census, that the increase of our population is in cities rather than of those who till the soil, that much of the deterioration of social manners and morals arises from that fact. Man loses in a city, that individuality which attaches to him in the country. His temptations are greater, while his restrictions are less. No one who has ever spent a day in a great city will deny this as to himself. How much greater the influence of such causes upon those who live in the cities. And if the country gets its fashions, its literature and its news, from the cities, is it wonderful that it should likewise get its morals from the same polluted source? "But, (says the Intelligencer,) after making all due abatements for the element of mere numbers as entering into and modifying the moral and social condition of the American people, will these be found sufficient to explain the deterioration of public morals and the decline of good breeding which in certain quarters have become too apparent?"

We give a hearty assent to the truth as well as the beauty of the following closing paragraphs, suggesting a single remark only: The good and great men of the country shrink from public stations, not from want of patriotism, but because, in general, they are not appreciated by the electors, whose "sweet voices" a brawling demagogue or a corrupt pot-house politician will command in preference to all the wisdom of Socrates and the integrity of Aristides:—

"If a nation would retain its own self-respect or the respect of other communities, the standard of its political morality, both with regard to internal affairs and foreign relations, should ever be inflexible in its uprightness. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty only when that vigilance is exercised by wisdom and virtue. Offices of trust and honor should be filled only by such as are qualified by probity and tried statesmanship to discharge their functions with credit to themselves and with advantage to the interests and true glory of the country. No people can afford to make a farce of their polical dignities by the elevation to power of incompetent men.

"That wisest of British statesmen, Edmund Burke, was accustomed to say that if we would love our country we must make it lovely. Art and agriculture, to whose beautifying influence Burke particularly alluded, will not suffice for this; a nation's soul is better than a nation's soil. To make our country truly lovely it needs to be adorned by the purity of its morals, the amenity of its manners, and the wise conservatism of its liberal and progressive statesmanship. These are the elements which constitute the *civilization* of a People, and by which its true rank and dignity are graduated on the comparative scale of nations.

"How, then, shall the politics of our own country be redeemed from the complications into which they have fallen? We answer, by the combined efforts of good and true men of all parties and in every section of the country. Let all such unite with their fellow-citizens every where "in a patriotic effort to bring back this country to that state of good feeling and social harmony which so lately existed, and which ought never to have been disturbed." In times of political turmoil and confusion quiet and sober minded citizens are tempted to think that "the post of honor is a private station." Never was there a more unworthy sentiment or a falser aphorism, especially in a country like ours, the stability of whose institutions rests securely only on the virtue and intelligence of those who exercise the elective franchise and on the honesty and fidelity of those who administer the executive, judicial, and legislature functions of the Government. It was in a dark day of Rome's political history that Cicero wished to have engraved on every man's forehead what he thought of the Republic. In a country like ours, for good men to complain of bad government and yet abstain from any participation in politics "because they are so corrapt," is to repeat the folly of the boor in Æsop who cried to Jupiter for help when the means of relief were in his own hands. They who lose or forfeit the political blessings which they have inherited from their ancestors are worthy of a ten-fold greater condemnation, in the judgment of the Roman historian, than those who are destitute of the virtue to achieve such blessings for themselves. The interests of freedom and of rational liberty have, as it were, been committed to the American People in trust for their latest posterity, and, as the representatives of a political philosophy teaching by example, in trust for the world. May they never prove faithless to their high calling, but, as generation succeeds to generation, may then transmit a spirit of wisdom and patriotism which shall be found adequate to conserve in their purity and beauty those free institutions which have been bequeathed to them by the Authors of American independence and the Framers of the Constitution!"

SUPREME COURT.—Licenses to practice in the County Courts have been granted to Miles M. Cowles, Hamptonville; T. C. Fuller, Fayetteville; Junius I. Scales, Rockingham; Hayne E. Davis, Iredell; Benj. R. Moore, Person; N. H. Fennell, New Hanover; Jacob Davis, Jr., Richmond Hill; John H. Bullock, Jr., Person; Wm. J. Walker, Plymouth; J. H. Abell, Beaufort; Alex. McIver, Moore; J. J. Freeman, Bertie; W. L. Scott, Greensboro'; J. W. Payne, Davidson; F. Moore, Wilmington; S. S. Jackson, Jr., Pittsboro; G. W. P. Custis, Craven; J. E. Stanford, Duplin; Wm. Laurence Saunders, Chapel Hill. And in the Superior Courts to Wm. C. Finch, Warrenton; C. C. Clark, Newbern; R. P. Pepper, Danbury; J. T. McClenahan, Pittsboro'; Wm. T. Faircloth, Greene County; Wm. H. Spencer, Newbern; J. E. Reeves, Surry Co.; G. N. Thompson, Caswell Co.; R. Y. McAden, Caswell Co.; A. M. Waddell, Chapel Hill; Jno. A. Botler, Wilmington: Henry M. Willis, California; J. B. Jordan, ———; T. G. Hall, Fayetteville; J. E. Brown, Davie, Co.; W. McL. McKay, Fayetteville; Bedford Brown, Oxford.

NEW PAPER.—We have received the first No. of the "North Carolina Christian Advocate," established by the N. C. Conference of the M. E. Church. It is printed at the office of the Spirit of the Age, Raleigh, at $1 50 per annum in advance.

Henry A. Wise was inaugurated Governor of Virginia on the 1st inst.

New York city on New Year's day is represented to have presented all the appearances of a carnival—a universal giving up to visiting, drinking, sleigh-riding, fun and frolic. It is said that so many intoxicated people, rich and poor, along the streets in the evening, were never seen there before.

MORE DEAD-LOCKS.—The New York House of Assembly is in the same condition as the U. S. House of Representatives—only more so, as there are four candidates for Speaker in the former, and four parties voting for them. The K. N. candidate gets 40, the Republican 34, the Hard Shell Loco 28, Soft Shell Loco 9.

The "Board of Ten Governors" of the N. Y. Alms House is also unable to elect a Speaker.

The city of Chicago, in Illinois, exported, during the year 1855, 97,304 bbls. Flour, 6,236,176 bushels wheat, and 7,537,500 bushels corn.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.—In the absence of later advices from Europe—the steamer due last week not being heard from—the following from a New York letter is interesting:—

"The peace prospects which have gained so much credence during the past week appear to have received a disastrous check, according to the latest advices by the Pacific. A postscript article in the last number of the Illustrated London News says:

"We have been informed, on good authority, that the peace negotiations have finally come to an end. Certain propositions were made by Austria to the Governments of Great Britain and France—propositions which were not in any way prompted or authorized by Russia, but which, if mutually accepted by all parties, would, in the opinion of Austria, be sufficient to secure and consolidate the peace of Europe, and to free the Ottoman Empire from all future danger of Russian aggression. * * We are further informed that these terms were not considered insufficient either by the British or French Governments, but were accepted as satisfactory, or nearly so, by both, and returned to the Austrian Government with a notification to that effect. Russia, however, to whom the propositions were submitted by Austria, considered them unpalatable, and notified to the Emperor Francis Joseph that they would not be accepted, or even debated upon; and so the matter rests. It is therefore evident that the war must proceed."

"This is the most decisive statement, so far as my research extends, received by this steamer; and the character of the journal in which it appears entitles it to some respect."

The Speakership.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun writes as follows:

"It is generally conceded that there will be no choice of a speaker for months, and so strong are the convictions of the Banks men of this fact, that some of them are going home, having paired off with the Fuller and Richardson men, which they had refused to do as long as there was any chance of an election.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.

Resignation of Col. Bragg.—The resignation of Col. Braxton Bragg, of the third U. S. Artillery, is announced.

Land warrants were quoted in Washington on the 3d inst. as follows: 100's, 80's and 40's $1.02 per acre; 120's, $1 per acre.

"Though lost to sight to memory dear," as the young lady said to her lover, when his face was buried in beard and whiskers.

A genius has just invented a stove that saves three-fourths of the wood, while the ashes it makes pays for the remainder.

To know everything of something is better than to know something of everything.

MARRIED,

On Tuesday evening, 25th ult., by I. H. Foust, Esq., Mr. B. C. BURGESS to Miss MOLEY C., daughter of Wm. Mann, Esq., all of Randolph county.

DIED,

In this town, on the 2d inst., EDWIN, infant son of P. and S. A. Taylor.

In Harnett county, on the 15th ult., ALEX. MORRISON, Esq., aged 56 years. He was a consistent Elder in the Presbyterian Church for more than 20 years, and in his death the church has lost a faithful member, and a large circle of relatives and friends will mourn their loss.

In Philadelphia, on the 11th ult., Dr. WILLIAM W. CARLILE, late of Lumberton, N. C. Many were the weeping eyes and many a heart was made sad when the news of his death reached his native county. He was in attendance on his first course of medical lectures, was attacked with Typhoid Fever, and despite the efforts and attention of the Faculty of his School and many kind brother students and friends, he lingered unto death. Dr. Carlile possessed all those brilliant and amiable qualities that endear a man to kindred and friends. His remains were brought home by a highly respectable gentleman and brother student, Dr. Person, of this State, and interred in the burial ground of his father, Mr. Elias Carlile, near the Robeson Institute.

Carolinian please copy.

In Wilmington, 30th ult. Mr. WILLIAM THOMAS, Watchmaker, aged 63 years.

In Duplin co., 24th ult., PLEASANT ROSEY, wife of Jacob Best, in the 42d year of her age.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Banks' Line. Jan'y 4, Str J R Grist, with goods for B Robinson, E Belo, W A Lash, C Goddard, J H Haughton, McSwain & McDuffie, B Rose, R Mitchell.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 1.—Schrs. Henry Finch and George Davis from New York, Julia Fox fm ditto. 2.—Schr. Margaret A Davis fm New York. 3.—Schr Whole World fm New York, Pilot Boat Alwilda fm Darien Geo.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—January 7.

BACON—	12	a 13	MOLASSES—		
BEESWAX—	25	a	Cuba	40	a 42
CANDLES—E. F.	18	a 20	New Orleans	45	a 48
Adamantine	30	a 35	NAILS—	5½	a 5¾
Sperm	50	a	OILS—Linseed	$1 a	1 10
COFFEE—Rio	12½	a 12½	Tanners'	75 a	1 00
Laguira	13½	a	SALT—		
St. Domingo	00	a 00	Liv'p. sack	1 75	a
COTTON—			Alum, bu	0 00	a 0 00
Fair to Good	8¾	a 8¾	SEED—		
Ordinary to mid.	8	a	Flaxseed	1 50	a
COTTON BAGGING—			Clover, prlb	12¾	a 15
Gunny	18	a 20	SHOT—		
Dundee	18	a 00	Com. pr bag	2 25	a 0 00
Burlaps	00	a 00	Buck	2 25	a 0 00
COTTON YARNS—			SPIRITS—		
No. 5 to 10	17	a 18	Peach Brandy	70	a 00
DOMESTIC GOODS—			Apple "	50	a 55
Bro. Sheetings	7½	a 8	N. C. Whiskey	50	a 53
Osnaburgs	9½	a 10	Northern "	50	a 00
FEATHERS—	35	a 40	N. E. Rum	60	a 65
FLOUR—			Jamaica "	2 00	a 2 50
Family	8 50	a 0 00	Fr. Brandy	4 00	a 6 00
Superfine	8 25	a 0 00	American Gin	75	a 80
Fine	8 00	a 0 00	Holland "	1 50	a 2 00
Scratched	7 75	a 0 00	SUGAR—		
GRAIN—			Loaf	12	a 13
Corn	65	a 70	Crushed	11½	a 12½
Wheat	1 50	a 0 00	St. Croix	10	a 11
Oats	40	a 42	Porto Rico	9	a 10
Peas	66	a 0 70	New Orleans	9	a 10
Rye	85	a 0 90	TALLOW—	11	a 12
HYDES—Dry	8	a 10	TOBACCO—		
Green	4	a 5	Leaf	00	a 00
IRON—			Manufactured	8	a 15
Swedes, co. bar		a 6	WHITE LEAD—$2	a	$2½
Ditto, wide		a 7	WINDOW GLASS—		
English	4	a 4½	8 x 10	$2¼	a $2½
LARD—	0	a 12	10 x 12	$2¾	a 00
LEAD—	8½	a 00	WOOL—	15	a

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—No sale to report.
Cotton—No change worthy of notice.
Flour—Occasional sales above our quotations.
Sugar—Of all grades we advance our figures.
Spirits Turpentine—No sale to report.
The extreme bad weather for the last week, caused trade to be light.

Corrected by JAMES G. COOK.

At New York, Southern Flour heavy at 9 12 to 10 25. Wheat 1 92 to $2. New Southern Corn 88 to 90. Middling upland Cotton 9¼. Spirits Turpentine 41½ to 42. Rosin 4 60. Tar 2 50 to 2 65.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

THE next term of the subscriber's School will begin on MONDAY, the 14th inst. The School Room is in the MASONIC LODGE.

THOMAS J. ROBINSON.

Jan. 7. 66-2t

NOTICE.

THE Rev. Daniel Johnson, late Principal of the Donaldson Academy, having accepted a situation elsewhere, the Trustees of the School are desirous to employ a suitable gentleman to take charge of the Institution. The buildings may be leased for a term of years. Proposals will be received at Fayetteville by the undersigned until the 19th of this month.

BENJAMIN ROBINSON, Pres't.

Jan. 5, 1856. 66-

Carolinian and Argus 2t.

FLORAL COLLEGE.

ROBESON COUNTY, N. C.

THE Trustees take pleasure in announcing to its former patrons, as well as others who wish to give their daughters a complete and thorough education, that they have secured in this Institution the services of the Rev. DANIEL JOHNSON and LADY. Mr. Johnson, who will act as Principal of the College, is a graduate of one of the first Colleges in the United States, and has for several years been engaged in teaching, and for the last eight been employed as Principal of Donaldson Academy, in Fayetteville, N. C., which he conducted with eminent ability and leaves with the regrets of all concerned.

Able and experienced Teachers have been employed as Assistants in the Literary Department, and the Trustees design employing before the commencement of the Session an attentive and efficient Teacher of Music.

Floral College was established in 1841, and has been in successful operation ever since. It is furnished with many of the aids of imparting instruction—such as Pelton's Outline Maps, Astronomical Charts, Orrery, Globes, and a well selected Chemical and Philosophical apparatus. The location of the College is proverbially healthy—but few cases of serious sickness have ever occurred. The young ladies will be under the constant care of the Principal and his lady, and no efforts will be spared to advance them in the various branches of a useful and polite course of instruction. In short, it is the aim of the Trustees to furnish the means of a finished and accomplished education as cheaply as it can be done without the sacrifice of the personal comfort of the pupil, the proper refinements of life, or those appliances which are essential to thoroughness of instruction.

The exercises of the College will begin on the 15th day of January, 1856.

TERMS PER SESSION.

Tuition in Preparatory Department,	$8
" College Course,	15
Music on Piano, with use of instrument,	20
" Guitar, " "	15
French,	10
Painting, &c.,	10
Board at Steward's Hall, per month,	8

The Steward's Hall will be under the control of its former polite and gentlemanly proprietor, Mr Neill Alford, of Marion District, S. C.

M. C. McNAIR,
Sec'y to Board of Trustees.

Dec. 31, 1855. 66*2t

RANAWAY

FROM the employment of the subscriber, on Wednesday the 2d day January, 1856, a negro boy by the name of AARON, purchased by the Cape Fear & Deep River Navigation Co. from J. H. Handly, formerly the property of J. B. Willis, of S. Carolina; and may attempt to make his way to said Willis' house. Said negro is about 5 feet 7 inches high, had on when he left a broad brim white hat and a frock coat.

ALEX. MURCHISON.

Jan'y 3. 66-tf

All Dead.—"Mr. Thos. Grogan and family, of this county, started for Texas last spring, designing to settle somewhere in the eastern section of that State. Having reached the "Raft" on Red River, Mr. Grogan left his wife and four children there, and, accompanied by only his eldest son, went some three hundred miles farther up the river, to find an eligible location. He soon found and bought a place to suit him, when, leaving his son with a brother who was living in that quarter, he returned to the "Raft" for the rest of his family. On reaching their halting place, he found them all down with the yellow fever, of which they soon died. He, too, ere long sank beneath the fell scourge—thus, father, mother and children, perished, the victims of that deadly malaria which infects the low-lands of the South."

Illinois lands, which a few years ago would not bring 12 cents an acre, brought at a recent sale an average price of $6.

FAYETTEVILLE INDEPENDENT LIGHT INFANTRY COMPANY.

THE ORDER issued for PARADE and DRILL on TUESDAY the 8th instant, is hereby countermanded

By order of the
Major Commandant.
W. W. FRIZELL,
Orderly Sergeant.

Jan'y 7, 1856.

SOIREE.

THE New Year's Soiree which was postponed in consequence of the inclemency of the weather, will come off to-night. Tickets can be procured of Messrs. Roberts & Co., or the subscriber.

T. C. FANNING

Jan'y 7, 1856.

TO THE VOTERS OF

Town and Cross Creek District:

J. R. McDONALD offers himself as a Candidate for *CONSTABLE*. If elected, promises to comply with the law, and perform the duties of said Office to the best of his ability.

Jan'y 5. 66-te

AUCTION SALES.

I SHALL offer at public sale at Kingsbury, on Thursday, 24th inst., and the day following at the Montague place, east side of the Cape Fear River,—

24 head of fine work Mules,
6 head of Horses,
4 Horse Carts and fixtures,
8 Road and Timber Wagons,
And one valuable Jack.

Several sets of Coopers' and Blacksmiths' tools. Household and Kitchen Furniture; Wheat Thresher and Fan; a large number of stock Hogs, including several valuable Sows and Pigs; 50 or 60 head of Cattle, among which are some valuable milch Cows.

Also, the remnant of a Stock of Goods, &c. &c.

Sale positive and terms accommodating.

NATHAN KING, Agt.

Jan. 4, 1856. 66-ts

☞ If not sold previously, the owners will offer Kingsbury on the first day of the sale at public auction.

N. C. Standard copy till sale and send accounts to J. & T. Waddill.

BLACKSMITH FOR SALE.

WILL be sold, at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Monday the 21st inst., HARRY MALLETT, a valuable Blacksmith. Terms at sale.

R. M. ORRELL, Auctioneer.

Jan'y 5, 1856.

SUGAR-HOUSE MOLASSES.

20 HHDS. superior Sugar-House Molasses, just received and for sale by JAS. G. COOK.

Jan. 7, 1856. 66-

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., January 1, 1856:

Alex Bunn, R A Black, Cane Blackledge, Nancy A Bryant.
Alfred Crump, Jas L Currie.
Jas Eeps.
Jno Fullerton, Jno Felts, W S Fowler, D J Fowler, Dan'l Ferguson.
Arch'd Graham, Polly Groves, Jno Gilsan, Ann Geddie, Arch'd B Graham, E L Gaylord.
Bede Hughs, Geo J Hall, Jno Harris, Dan'l Hensler, R C Haith & Co, Susan A Harris.
A L Johnson, Rich'd Jackson.
Thos Leonard, Jr, Peter W Lord.
Mrs S Mitchell, H N Munroe, Mal. Morrison, Alex Morrison.
Arch'd D McKay, Flora A McNeill, Alex'r McPhail, Elizabeth McDuffie, Alex'r McDougald, Arch'd McDougald, Jno McPhaul.
Jno Plunkett & Bro, Dr W A J Pollock, Rev L C Perkinson.
Jesse Ritter.
Wm Sterbong, Wm Shaw, J T & Y Simmons.
Joshua Taylor, Jas Taylor, H E Taylor.
Thos Winston.

N. B. Persons calling for any of the above letters will please state that they are advertised.

J. E. BRYAN, P. M.

Reed's Patent Chronometer Engine.

THIS is an improved Steam Engine for which Letters Patent were granted to JOHN A. REED, of New York, Jan. 9, 1855. The nature of this Improvement consists in the increase of power about 50 per cent and reducing the weight of the Engine one-half. The saving of fuel is effected by letting the steam in on both sides of the cylinder, doubling the size of the port, and balancing the pressure, removing the friction and weight of the slide valves, &c. &c. The cross heads, connecting rods, &c. &c. The exceeding simplicity of this Engine, renders it much more durable and easily managed than any other and when placed upon the boiler with wheels, it is portable though effective.

These Engines received the FIRST PRIZE MEDAL at the Great Exhibition in Paris. There are about Seventy Five of them now in operation, all giving great satisfaction.

PRICES.

1 Horse Engine	$150	Boilers and fittings	$125
3 "	200	"	150
6 "	300	"	200
8 "	400	"	400
10 "	500	"	500

All sizes from 1 to 100 horse power at the shortest notice. Also, Reed's Patent Sigeon Pump, the simplest and most durable one in use, for raising water or supplying boilers.

Further information may be had by addressing

TOUSLEY & REED,
93 Maiden Lane, New York.

Jan'y 4. 65 3mpd

J. S. BANKS,

Commission Merchant,
Wilmington, N. C.

Jan'y 1, 1856. 66-tf

K. M. MURCHISON,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Jan'y 1, 1856 65-tf

SUPERIOR FRENCH TRUSSES.

Successful Treatment of Hernia!

THIS article, from its extreme neatness and lightness, weighing only three ounces, and its *successful treatment of the most difficult cases of Hernia*, has won for it the highest praise from Physicians both in this country and on Europe over the heavy, clumsy, iron frame work steel Truss of the day. It has no superior in the treatment of Hernia. Forwarded per mail free of charge. Single Truss $5. Double $8. State which side is affected, and size wore of Hips.

We also manufacture Trusses of the above description, for all cases of an adult in sex. Elastic Knee Caps, Abdominal support for the falling of the womb, highly recommended by the Medical Faculty. They do not chafe the hips as those constructed with steel springs which makes them very unpleasant to wear.

Elastic Net Stockings, for Varicose Veins, Dropsical Swellings, Gout, Rheumatism, Weakness at knee and ankle joint. This is a very superior article, and highly recommended by physicians. Instruments for Curvature of the Spine, Club Foot, Weak Ankles in Children, Shoulder Braces, and every description of improved Instruments and Bandages manufactured to order, and such as may require mechanical aid for their relief.

C. W. VANHORN & CO.
Importers and Manufacturers of Trusses,
No. 32 NORTH NINTH Street, above Arch, Philadelphia.

Oct. 16, 1855. 4x 6m

DISEASES OF A PULMONARY CHARACTER,

PREVENTED, AND AN ELEGANCE OF FIGURE ACQUIRED, by those who have weak, contracted chests, and are troubled with stooping shoulders, using "VANHORN'S PATENT CHEST EXPANDING OR ELASTIC SHOULDER BRACE," adapted to adults of both sexes, and invaluable for children when growing, to improve their natural form, are light and elastic, and moreover worn under any style of dress. The gentlemen's [illegible] are a most valuable substitute for suspenders. Size required in inches around the chest and waist; forwarded per mail, free of charge, for $3 and $4. Children's $2 50.

C. W. VANHORN & CO.
32 NORTH NINTH St., below Arch, Philadelphia.

Oct. 16, 1855. 4x 6m

[*Continued from first page.*]

no postage by law, or to very low rates of postage compared with that charged on letters; and to the great cost of mail service on railroads and by ocean steamers. The suggestions of the Postmaster General on the subject, deserve the consideration of Congress.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior will engage your attention, as well for useful suggestions it contains, as for the interest and importance of the subjects to which they refer.

The aggregate amount of public land sold during the last fiscal year, located with military scrip or land warrants, taken up under grants for roads, and selected as swamp lands by States, is 24,557,409 acres; of which the portion sold was 15,729,524 acres, yielding in receipts the sum of $11,485,380. In the same period of time, 8,723,854 acres have been surveyed; but, in consideration of the quantity already subject to entry, no additional tracts have been brought into market.

The peculiar relation of the general government to the District of Columbia renders it proper to commend to your care not only its material, but also its moral interests, including education, more especially in those parts of the district outside of the cities of Washington and Georgetown.

The commissioners appointed to revise and codify the laws of the District have made such progress in the performance of their task, as to insure its completion in the time prescribed by the act of Congress.

Information has recently been received, that the peace of the settlements in the Territories of Oregon and Washington is disturbed by hostilities on the part of the Indians, with indications of extensive combinations of a hostile character among the tribes in that quarter, the more serious in their possible effects by reason of the undetermined foreign interests existing in those Territories, to which your attention has already been especially invited. Efficient measures have been taken, which, it is believed, will restore quiet, and afford protection to our citizens.

In the Territory of Kansas, there have been acts prejudicial to good order, but as yet none have occurred under circumstances to justify the interposition of the federal Executive. That could only be in case of obstruction to federal law, or of organized resistance to territorial law, assuming the character of insurrection, which, if it should occur, it would be my duty promptly to overcome and suppress. I cherish the hope, however, that the occurrence of any such untoward event will be prevented by the sound sense of the people of the Territory, who, by its organic law, possessing the right to determine their own domestic institutions, are entitled, while deporting themselves peacefully, to the free exercise of that right, and must be protected in the enjoyment of it, without interference on the part of the citizens of any of the States.

The southern boundary line of this Territory has never been surveyed and established. The rapidly-extending settlements in that region, and the fact that the main route between Independence, in the State of Missouri, and New Mexico, is contiguous to this line, suggest the probability that embarrassing questions of jurisdiction may consequently arise. For these and other considerations, I commend the subject to your early attention.

I have thus passed in review the general state of the Union, including such particular concerns of the federal government, whether of domestic or foreign relations, as it appeared to me desirable and useful to bring to the special notice of Congress. Unlike the great states of Europe and Asia, and many of those of America, these U. S. are wasting their strength neither in foreign war nor domestic strife. Whatever of discontent or public dissatisfaction exists, is attributable to the imperfections of human nature, or is incident to all governments, however perfect, which human wisdom can devise. Such subjects of political agitation, as occupy the public mind, consist, to a great extent, of exaggeration of inevitable evils, or over zeal in social improvement, or mere imagination of grievance, having but remote connexion with any of the constitutional functions or duties of the federal government. To whatever extent these questions exhibit a tendency menacing to the stability of the constitution, or the integrity of the Union, and no farther, they demand the consideration of the Executive, and require to be presented by him to Congress.

Before the Thirteen Colonies became a confederation of independent States, they were associated only by community of trans-atlantic origin, by geographical position, and by the mutual tie of common dependence on Great Britain. When that tie was sundered, they severally assumed the powers and rights of absolute self-government. The municipal and social institutions of each, its laws of property and of personal relation, even its political organization, were such only as each one chose to establish, wholly without interference from any other. In the language of the Declaration of Independence, each State had "full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent States may of right do." The several colonies differed in climate, in soil, in natural productions, in religion, in systems of education, in legislation, and in the forms of political administration; and they continued to differ in these respects when they voluntarily allied themselves as States to carry on the war of the revolution.

The object of that war was to disenthral the United Colonies from foreign rule, which had proved to be oppressive, and to separate them permanently from the mother country; the political result was the foundation of a federal republic of the free white men of the colonies, constituted as they were, in distinct, and reciprocally independent, State governments. As for the subject races, whether Indian or African, the wise and brave statesmen of that day, being engaged in no extravagant scheme of social change, left them as they were, and thus preserved themselves and their posterity from the anarchy, and the ever-recurring civil wars, which have prevailed in other revolutionized European colonies of America.

When the confederated States found it convenient to modify the conditions of their association, by giving to the general government direct access, in some respects, to the people of the States, instead of confining it to action on the States as such, they proceeded to frame the existing constitution, adhering steadily to one guiding thought, which was, to delegate only such power as was necessary and proper to the execution of specific purposes, or in other words, to retain as much as possible, consistently with those purposes, of the independent powers of the individual States. For objects of common defence and security, they intrusted to the general government certain carefully-defined functions, leaving all others as the undelegated rights of the separate independent sovereignties.

Such is the constitutional theory of our government, and the practical observance of which has carried us, and us alone, among modern republics, through nearly three generations of time without the cost of one drop of blood shed in civil war. With freedom and concert of action, it has enabled us to contend successfully on the battle-field against foreign foes, has elevated the feeble colonies into powerful States, and has raised our industrial productions, and our commerce which transports them, to the level of the richest and the greatest nations of Europe. And the admirable adaptation of our political institutions to their objects, combining local self-government with aggregate strength, has established the practicability of a government like ours to cover a continent with confederate States.

The Congress of the United States is, in effect, that congress of sovereignties, which good men in the Old World have sought for, but could never attain, and which imparts to America an exemption from the mutable leagues for common action, from the wars, the mutual invasions and vague aspirations after the balance of power, which convulse from time to time the governments of Europe. Our co-operative action rests in the conditions of permanent confederation prescribed by the constitution. Our balance of power is in the separate reserved rights of the States, and their equal representation in the Senate. That independent sovereignty in every one of the States, with its reserved rights of local self-government assured to each by their co-equal power in the Senate, was the fundamental condition of the constitution. Without it the Union would never have existed. However desirous the larger States might be to re-organize the government so as to give to their population its proportionate weight in the common councils, they knew it was impossible, unless they conceded to the smaller ones authority to exercise at least a negative influence on all the measures of the government, whether legislative or executive, through their equal representation in the Senate. Indeed, the larger States themselves could not have failed to perceive, that the same power was equally necessary to them, for the security of their own domestic interests against the aggregate force of the general government. In a word, the original States went into this permanent league on the agreed premises, of exerting their common strength for the defence of the whole, and of all its parts; but of utterly excluding all capability of reciprocal agression. Each solemnly bound itself to all the others, neither to undertake, nor permit, any encroachment upon or intermeddling with another's reserved rights.

Where it was deemed expedient, particular rights of the States were expressly guarantied by the constitution; but in all things beside, these rights were guarded by the limitation of the powers granted, and by express reservation of all powers not granted, in the compact of union. Thus, the great power of taxation was limited to purposes of common defence and general welfare, excluding objects appertaining to the local legislation of the several States; and those purposes of general welfare and common defence were afterwards defined by specific enumeration, as being matters only of corelation between the States themselves, or between them and foreign governments, which, because of their common and general nature, could not be left to the separate control of each State.

Of the circumstances of local condition, interest, and rights in which a portion of the States, constituting one great section of the Union differed from the rest, and from another section, the most important was the peculiarity of a larger relative colored population in the southern than in the northern States.

A population of this class, held in subjection, existed in nearly all the States, but was more numerous and of more serious concernment in the South than in the North, on account of natural differences of climate and production; and it was foreseen that, for the same reasons, while this population would diminish, and, sooner or later, cease to exist, in some States, it might increase in others. The peculiar character and magnitude of this question of local rights, not in material relations only, but still more in social ones, caused it to enter into the special stipulations of the constitution.

Hence, while the general government, as well by the enumerated powers granted to it, as by those not enumerated, and therefore refused to it, was forbidden to touch this matter in the sense of attack or offence, it was placed under the general safeguard of the Union, in the sense of defence against either invasion or domestic violence, like all other local interests of the several States. Each State expressly stipulated, as well for itself as for each and all of its citizens, and every citizen of each State became solemnly bound by his allegiance to the constitution, that any person, held to service or labor in one State, escaping into another, should not, in consequence of any law or regulation thereof, be discharged from such service or labor, but should be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor might be due by the laws of his State.

Thus, and thus only, by the reciprocal guaranty of all the rights of every State against interference on the part of another, was the present form of government established by our fathers and transmitted to us; and by no other means is it possible for it to exist. If one State ceases to respect the rights of another, and obtrusively intermeddles with its local interests,—if a portion of the States assume to impose their institutions on the others, or refuse to fulfil their obligations to them,—we are no longer united friendly States, but distracted, hostile ones, with little capacity left of common advantage, but abundant means of reciprocal injury and mischief.

Practically, it is immaterial whether aggressive interference between the States, or deliberate refusal on the part of any one of them to comply with constitutional obligations, arise from erroneous conviction or blind prejudice, whether it be perpetrated by direction or indirection. In either case, it is full of threat and of danger to the durability of the Union.

Placed in the office of Chief Magistrate as the executive agent of the whole country, bound to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and specially enjoined by the constitution to give information to Congress on the state of the Union, it would be palpable neglect of duty on my part to pass over a subject like this, which, beyond all things at the present time, vitally concerns individual and public security.

It has been matter of painful regret to see States, conspicuous for their services in founding this Republic, and equally sharing its advantages, disregard their constitutional obligations to it. Although conscious of their inability to heal admitted and palpable social evils of their own, and which are completely within their jurisdiction, they engage in the offensive and hopeless undertaking of reforming the domestic institutions of other States wholly beyond their control and authority. In the vain pursuit of ends, by them entirely unattainable, and which they may not legally attempt to compass, they peril the very existence of the constitution, and all the countless benefits which it has conferred. While the people of the southern States confine their attention to their own affairs, not presuming officiously to intermeddle with the social institutions of the northern States, too many of the inhabitants of the latter are permanently organized in associations to inflict injury on the former, by wrongful acts, which would be cause of war as between foreign powers, and only fail to be such in our system, because perpetrated under cover of the Union.

It is impossible to present this subject as truth and the occasion require, without noticing the reiterated, but groundless, allegation, that the South has persistently asserted claims and obtained advantages in the practical administration of the general government, to the prejudice of the North, and in which the latter has acquiesced. That is, the States, which either promote or tolerate attacks on the rights of persons and of property in other States, to disguise their own injustice, pretend or imagine, and constantly aver, that they, whose constitutional rights are thus systematically assailed, are themselves the aggressors. At the present time, this imputed aggression, resting, as it does, only in the vague, declamatory charges of politicial agitators, resolves itself into misapprehension, or misinterpretation, of the principles and facts of the political organization of the new Territories of the U. S.

What is the voice of history? When the ordinance, which provided for the government of the territory N. W. of the river Ohio, and for its eventual subdivision into new States, was adopted in the Congress of the confederation, it is not to be supposed that the question of future relative power, as between the States which retained, and those which did not retain, a numerous colored population, escaped notice, or failed to be considered. And yet the concession of that vast territory to the interests and opinions of the northern States, a territory now the seat of five among the largest members of the Union, was, in great measure, the act of the State of Virginia and of the South.

When Louisiana was acquired by the U. S., it was an acquisition not less to the North than to the South; for while it was important to the country at the mouth of the river Mississippi to become the emporium of the country above it, so also it was even more important to the whole Union to have that emporium; and although the new province, by reason of its imperfect settlement, was mainly regarded as on the Gulf of Mexico, yet, in fact, it extended to the opposite boundaries of the U. S., with far greater breadth above than below, and was in territory, as in everything else, equally at least an accession to the northern States. It is mere delusion and prejudice, therefore, to speak of Louisiana as acquisition in the special interest of the South.

The patriotic and just men, who participated in that act, were influenced by motives far above all sectional jealousies. It was in truth the great event, which, by completing for us the possession of the valley of the Mississippi, with commercial access to the Gulf of Mexico, imparted unity and strength to the whole confederation, and attached together by indissoluble ties the East and the West, as well as the North and the South.

As to Florida, that was but the transfer by Spain to the U. S. of territory on the east side of the river Mississippi, in exchange for large territory, which the U. S. transferred to Spain on the west side of that river, as the entire diplomatic history of the transaction serves to demonstrate. Moreover, it was an acquisition demanded by the commercial interests and security of the whole Union.

In the meantime, the people of the U. S. had grown up to a proper consciousness of their strength, and in a brief contest with France, and in a second serious war with Great Britain, they had shaken off all which remained of undue reverence for Europe, and emerged from the atmosphere of those transatlantic influences which surrounded the infant Republic, and had begun to turn their attention to the full and systematic development of the internal resources of the Union.

Among the evanescent controversies of that period, the most conspicuous was the question of regulation by Congress of the social condition of the future States to be founded in the territory of Louisiana.

The ordinance for the government of the territory northwest of the river Ohio had contained a provision, which prohibited the use of servile labor therein, subject to the condition of the extradition of fugitives from service due in any other part of the U. S. Subsequently to the adoption of the constitution, this provision ceased to remain as a law; for its operation as such was absolutely superceded by the constitution. But the recollection of the fact excited the zeal of social propagandism in some sections of the confederation; and, when a second State, that of Missouri, came to be formed in the territory of Louisiana, proposition was made to extend to the latter territory the restriction originally applied to that country situated between the rivers Ohio and Mississippi.

Most questionable as was this proposition in all its constitutional relations, nevertheless it received the sanction of Congress, with some slight modifications of line, to save the existing rights of the intended new State. It was reluctantly acquiesced in by southern States, as a sacrifice to the cause of peace and of the Union, not only of the rights stipulated by the treaty of Louisiana, but of the principle of equality among the States guarantied by the constitution. It was received by the northern States with angry and resentful condemnation and complaint, because it did not concede all which they had exactingly demanded. Having passed through the forms of legislation, it took its place in the statute book, standing open to repeal, like any other act of doubtful constitutionality, subject to be pronounced null and void by the courts of law, and possessing no possible efficacy to control the rights of the States, which might thereafter be organized out of any part of the original territory of Louisiana.

In all this, if any aggression there were, any innovation upon pre-existing rights, to which portion of the Union are they justly chargeable?

This controversy passed away with the occasion, nothing surviving it save the dormant letter of the statute.

But, long afterwards, when, by the proposed accession of the Republic of Texas, the U. S. were to take their next step in territorial greatness, a similar contingency occurred, and became the occasion for systematized attempts to intervene in the domestic affairs of one section of the Union, in defiance of their rights as States, and of the stipulations of the constitution. These attempts assumed a practical direction, in the shape of persevering endeavors, by some of the representatives, in both houses of Congress, to deprive the southern States of the supposed benefit of the provisions of the act authorizing the organization of the State of Missouri.

But, the good sense of the people, and the vital force of the constitution, triumphed over sectional prejudices and the political errors of the day, and the State of Texas returned to the Union as she was, with social institutions which her people had chosen for themselves, and with express agreement, by the re-annexing act, that she should be susceptible of subdivision into a plurality of States.

Whatever advantage the interests of the Southern States, as such, gained by this, were far inferior in results, as they unfolded in the progress of time, to those which sprang from previous concessions made by the South.

To every thoughtful friend of the Union,—to the true lovers of their country,—to all who longed and labored for the full success of this great experiment of republican institutions,—it was cause of gratulation that such an opportunity had occurred to illustrate our advancing power on this continent, and to furnish to the world additional assurance of the strength and stability of the constitution. Who would wish to see Florida still a European colony? Who would rejoice to hail Texas as a lone star, instead of one in the galaxy of States? Who does not appreciate the incalculable benefits of the acquisition of Louisiana? And yet narrow views and sectional purposes would inevitably have excluded them all from the Union.

But another struggle on the same point ensued, when our victorious armies returned from Mexico, and it devolved on Congress to provide for the territories acquired by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. The great relations of the subject had now become distinct and clear to the perception of the public mind, which appreciated the evils of sectional controversy upon the question of the admission of new States. In that crisis intense solicitude pervaded the nation. But the patriotic impulses of the people at heart, guided by the admonitory advice of the Father of his Country, rose superior to all the difficulties of the incorporation of a new empire into the Union. In the councils of Congress there was manifested extreme antagonism of opinion and action between some representatives, who sought by the abusive and unconstitutional employment of the legislative powers of the government to interfere in the condition of the inchoate States, and to impose their own social theories upon the latter; and other representatives, who repelled the interposition of the general government in this respect, and maintained the self-constituting rights of the States. In truth, the thing attempted was, in form alone, action of the general government, while in reality it was the endeavor, by abuse of legislative power, to force the ideas of internal policy, entertained in particular States, upon allied independent States. Once more the constitution and the Union triumphed signally. The new Territories were organized without restrictions on the disputed point, and were thus left to judge in that particular for themselves, and the sense of constitutional faith proved vigorous enough in Congress not only to accomplish this primary object, but also the incidental and hardly less important one, of so amending the provisions of the statute for the extradition of fugitives from service, as to place that public duty under the safeguard of the general government, and thus relieve it from obstacles raised up by the legislation of some of the States.

Vain declamation regarding the provisions of law for the extradition of fugitives from service, with occasional episodes of frantic effort to obstruct their execution by riot and murder, continued, for a brief time, to agitate certain localities. But the true principle, of leaving each State and Territory to regulate its own laws of labor according to its own sense of right and expediency, had acquired fast hold of the public judgment, to such a degree, that, by common consent, it was observed in the organization of the Territory of Washington.

When, more recently, it became requisite to organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas, it was the natural and legitimate, if not the inevitable, consequence of previous events and legislation, that the same great and sound principle, which had already been applied to Utah and New Mexico, should be applied to them—that they should stand exempt from the restrictions proposed in the act relative to the State of Missouri.

These restrictions were, in the estimation of many thoughtful men, null from the beginning; unauthorized by the constitution, contrary to the treaty stipulations for the cession of Louisiana, and inconsistent with the equality of the States.

They had been strips of all moral authority, by persistent efforts to procure their indirect repeal through contradictory enactments. They had been practically abrogated by the legislation attending the organization of Utah, New Mexico and Washington. If any vitality remained in them, it would have been taken away, in effect, by the new territorial acts, in the form originally proposed to the Senate at the first session of the last Congress. It was manly and ingenuous, as well as patriotic and just, to do this directly and plainly, and thus relieve the statute-book of an act, which might be of possible future injury, but of no possible future benefit; and the measure of its repeal was the final consummation and complete recognition of the principle, that no portion of the U. S. shall undertake, through assumption of the powers of the general government, to dictate the social institutions of any other portion.

The scope and effect of the language of repeal were not left in doubt. It was declared, in terms, to be the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the constitution of the United States.

The measure could not be withstood upon its merits alone. It was attacked with violence, on the false or delusive pretext, that it constituted a breach of faith. Never was objection more utterly destitute of substantial justification. When, before, was it imagined by sensible men, that a regulative or declarative statute, whether enacted ten or forty years ago, is irrepealable—that an act of Congress is above the constitution? If, indeed, there were in the facts any cause to impute bad faith, it would attach to those only, who have never ceased, from the time of the enactment of the restrictive provision to the present day, to denounce and to condemn it; who have constantly refused to complete it by needful supplementary legislation; who have spared no exertion to deprive it of moral force; who have themselves again and again attempted its repeal by the enactment of incompatible provisions; and who, by the inevitable reactionary effect of their own violence on the subject, awakened the country to perception of the true constitutional principle, of leaving the matter involved to the discretion of the people of the respective existing or incipient States.

It is not pretended that this principle, or any other, precludes the possibility of evils in practice, disturbed as political action is liable to be by human passions. No form of government is exempt from inconveniences; but in this case they are the result of the abuse, and not of the legitimate exercise, of the powers reserved or conferred in the organization of a Territory. They are not to be charged to the great principle of popular sovereignty: on the contrary, they disappear before the intelligence and patriotism of the people, exerting through the ballot-box their peaceful and silent but irresistible power.

If the friends of the constitution are to have another struggle, its enemies could not present a more acceptable issue, than that of a State, whose constitution clearly embraces "a republican form of government," being excluded from the Union because its domestic institutions may not in all respects comport with the ideas of what is wise and expedient entertained in some other State. Fresh from groundless imputations of breach of faith against others, men will commence the agitation of this new question with indubitable violation of an express compact between the independent sovereign powers of the United States and of the republic of Texas, as well as of the older and equally solemn compacts, which assure the equality of all the States.

But, deplorable as would be such a violation of compact in itself, and in all its direct consequences, that is the very least of the evils involved. When sectional agitators shall have succeeded in forcing on this issue, can their pretensions fail to be met by counter pretensions? Will not different States be compelled respectively to meet extremes with extremes? And, if either extreme carry its point, what is that so far forth but dissolution of the Union? If a new State, formed from the territory of the United States, be absolutely excluded from admission therein, that fact of itself constitutes the disruption of union between it and the other States. But the process of dissolution could not stop there. Would not a sectional decision, producing such result by a majority of votes, either northern or southern, of necessity drive out the oppressed and aggrieved minority, and place in presence of each other two irreconcilably hostile confederations?

It is necessary to speak thus plainly of projects, the off-spring of that sectional agitation now prevailing in some of the States, which are as impracticable as they are unconstitutional, and which, if persevered in, must and will end calamitously. It is either disunion and civil war, or it is mere angry, idle, aimless disturbance of public peace and tranquility. Disunion for what? If the passionate rage of fanaticism and partisan spirit did not force the fact upon our attention, it would be difficult to believe, that any considerable portion of the people of this enlightened country could have so surrendered themselves to a fanatical devotion to the supposed interests of the relatively few Africans in the United States, as totally to abandon and disregard the interests of the twenty-five millions of Americans,—to trample under foot the injunctions of moral and constitutional obligation,—and to engage in plans of vindictive hostility against those who are associated with them in the enjoyment of the common heritage of our national institutions.

Nor is it hostility against their fellow citizens of one section of the Union alone. The interests, the honor, the duty, the peace, and the prosperity of the people of all sections are equally involved and imperilled in this question. And are patriotic men in any part of the Union prepared, on such an issue, thus madly to invite all the consequences of the forfeiture of their constitutional engagements? It is impossible. The storm of phrensy and faction must inevitably dash itself in vain against the unshaken rock of the constitution. I shall never doubt it. I know that the Union is stronger a thousand times than all the wild and chimerical schemes of social change, which are generated, one after another, in the unstable minds of visionary sophists and interested agitators. I rely confidently on the patriotism of the people, on the dignity and self-respect of the States, on the wisdom of Congress, and above all, on the continued gracious favor of Almighty God, to maintain, against all enemies, whether at home or abroad, the sanctity of the constitution and the integrity of the Union.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Washington, December 31, 1855.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.

The President's Reception—Gen. Pierce's Rebuke to the House Commended—His Independent course the theme of praise with every tongue.—As usual on New Year's day, the White House is thronged with visiters. Many and hearty are the congratulations to the President on his administering the severe rebuke to the House in sending the message before organization. There is but one opinion here in regard to the matter. All think that the President is entitled to hearty commendation for his bold and independent course.

Montgomery Male Academy.

R. A. CHAMBERS, Teacher

THE FIFTH Session of this Institution will commence the FIRST MONDAY in JANUARY, 1856. Students coming in within a week of the beginning of the Session will be charged for the whole Session; those coming after that time will be charged from the time of entering to the end of the Session without a special contract to the contrary.

Tuition: $8, $12 and $16 per Session of 21 week.
Board, fuel and washing $7 per month.
Pekin, Montgomery, Dec. 6, 1855. 60*tf

SELECT SCHOOL.
R. H. GRAVES, Principal.

THIS School, located in Granville county, N. C., about 9 miles south of Clarksville, Va., and 10 miles south-west of Tynesville Depot, will be opened on the 15th of January, 1856.

The location has been selected with reference to healthfulness, and the high tone of social, moral, and religious influence in the community.

Board will be provided in families of the highest respectability. The price of Board and Tuition for a Session of 20 weeks, is $75, payable in advance. The number of Pupils limited.

The Principal having been engaged in teaching during the last 19 years of his life, and for the most part in connection with some of the first Institutions in the State, is of course known to some extent in most sections of the State. Circulars, however, containing references and other particulars, may be obtained by application to the Principal, at Brownsville P. O., Granville county, N. C.

Oct. 27. 48*3m

Leather Belting or Bands,

At Thomasville Depot, Davidson, N. C.,

MANUFACTURED by the subscriber, either single or double, made from the best Northern Belt Leather, stretched piece by piece by improved machinery, cemented and copper riveted, at New York prices.

CHAS. M. LINES,
Thomasville, Davidson County, N. C.

☞ All orders promptly attended to, and Belts forwarded according to directions. ☜ The above Belts for sale by W. H. Lutterloh, Fayetteville.

Dec. 31, 1855. 65*tf

SPRING HILL ACADEMY.

THE exercises of this School will be resumed the 2d Monday of January 1856, under the instruction of the Rev. W. L. Wallace. We feel fully satisfied in recommending him to the public as a worthy and competent Teacher. We have had him employed for the past Session and can speak from past experience as to his attention and zeal for the improvement of his scholars. The place affords every facility required,—it is a quiet and healthy place. Board can be had for $7 per month, including everything. The Scholastic year is divided into two sessions of 5 months each. There will be three classes,—1st, embracing spelling and reading; 2d, Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic; 3d, Algebra, Geometry, and Latin and Greek Languages, including all the Sciences.

BRIGHT WILLIAMS,
GILES WILLIAMS,
J. C. LEE. } Trustees.

Dec. 21. 64-1m*

CUMBERLAND
SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW,
Fall Term, 1855.

HIS Honor, J. W. Ellis, Judge presiding: It is ordered by his Honor, that a SPECIAL TERM of the SUPERIOR COURT of LAW and EQUITY be held for the County of Cumberland, the week beginning with the Second Monday in FEBRUARY, A. D., 1856, and that the Clerk of the Court give six weeks' notice thereof in each of the newspapers in the town of Fayetteville.

Suitors, Witnesses and others, having business to transact on the Civil Decket are required to attend punctually, on the Second Monday in February next, at the Court House in Fayetteville.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the Seventh Monday after the Fourth Monday in September, A. D., 1855.

63*tc] JESSE T. WARDEN, C. S. C.

DESIRABLE LANDS
FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale, the Farm on which he now resides, consisting of Six Hundred Acres—One Hundred and Twenty-five Acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation. There are on the premises a good new Dwelling and all the necessary out houses; the water is good and the location healthy. It is situated in the lower end of Richmond County, two miles from Laurinburgh, where there is a flourishing Male School, and will not be far from the line of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Rail Road.

Persons wishing further information will please call on me on the premises, or address me at Laurinburgh, Richmond County, N. C.

DUNCAN McINTYRE.

Oct. 13. 44*tf

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore exisiting between D. C. Campbell & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to them are requested to settle up their notes and accounts, as indulgence will not be given.

D. C. CAMPBELL,
W. C. CAMPBELL.

Carbonton, N. C., Jan'y 1, 1856. 65*3t

D. C. CAMPBELL will continue the business at the old stand on his own account.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a valuable tract of LAND, lying on the east side of the Cape Fear River, between the lands of John N. Cashwell and Augustus King.

The tract contains 370 acres, running two miles out from the River.

If not disposed of before, it will be offered at public Auction on the 28th December; and at the same time a Horse and Buggy.

Sales will take place on the premises, and terms made known on day of sale. R. D. YOUNG.

Cumberland Co., Dec. 12, 1855. 62*2t

POSTPONEMENT.

THE sale of the subscriber's Land, advertised to take place on the 28th Dec., is postponed till Saturday the 12th of January 1856, at which time it will positively take place. R. D. YOUNG.

Dec. 21, 1855.

Patent Barrel Machinery.

INTERESTING TO
Mill Owners, Turpentine Distillers,
And all who have an extensive use for Barrels and Kegs.

THE Subscriber is the Proprietor of the Patent of the Machine known as **"TRAPP'S *Patent Barrel Machine,*"** for the territory of North Carolina, and is desirous of selling Machines with the right to use them in the several Counties of the State. He is also desirous of selling the rights of the same Machine for the States of South Carolina, Georgia and Texas. The following describes some of the advantages of the Machine:

It takes the timber in the bolt, saws the staves, hollowing with the grain, cuts them all of equal length, planes both inside and outside perfectly smooth, tries the quality of the timber, joints them in a perfect manner, giving each stave its proper proportion of bilge, according to its width, be it wide or narrow, howells, cuts the croze, turns the head and prepares the Barrel or Keg for the hooping process, in a manner so perfect, complete and well finished, that we challenge the world to produce a better Barrel, Firkin, or Keg, than our Machines make at the rate of **three hundred per day to the single set**—to which we invite the particular attention of all who chhose to give them an inspection.

Advantages over Hand-Made Work.

We make our own Staves and Heading, and make twenty-five per cent more stock from the same given amount of timber, saving thereby one-quarter in cost of material. Our staves are made perfectly straight, have the same hollow and round as when set up in the cask; are of a uniform thickness; are *jointed* more accurately—being mathematically true from one end to the other; our casks are tighter, stronger, all of equal weight and capacity, uniform in appearance, and are all perfectly *water-tight*. They cost only about two-thirds what the same article would, if made by hand, and will sell for considerably more in any market.

We have a shop at FRANKLINSVILLE, Randolph Co., N. C., where any persons who wish, can witness the operation of these Machines, and test to their perfect satisfaction every branch of the work. We will feel the utmost pleasure in exhibiting to such everything connected with the work.

WM. W. CLARK,
Franklinsville, N. C.

Dec. 14, 1855. 62*6m

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 17th inst., a negro man, REUBEN, black, twenty-seven years of age, five feet nine inches in height, weighs one hundred and sixty-five pounds, has, when not embarrassed, a bold, plausible address, a good face, and a receding forehead, between one of his great and next toes a scar, the cut of an axe, which causes the big toe to point across the foot towards the outside. No other notable marks recollected. Reuben was brought up in Robeson County in this State, had a wife there,—owner not known,—was bought when sold from Robeson by Messrs. Leighton & Sherman, of Georgetown, S. C., and by me of Z. B. Oakes, a broker in Charleston, on the 5th day of June last, and brought to this county, where he labored and behaved well up to the time of his disappearance. He is well acquainted about Fayetteville, having drove a wagon from Robeson to that place.

I will give the above reward of $25 for his apprehension and confinement in any jail, as soon as I get him, and not grumble.

JOSEPH A. WEATHERLY.

Greensboro', Oct., 1855. 46*tf

LOOK HERE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, until Christmas, a Distillery and its fixtures, Cooper Shop, Dwelling and Store House. Also, 600 acres of Pine Land, very level & productive, and suitable for Turpentine. Only a portion of the Trees have been boxed, and the boxes have been used but one season. There is a large quantity of Turpentine land adjoining, which can be purchased.

The situation is healthy, with good water, and every convenience desirable. It lies on the McArthur Road, in the lower edge of Moore County.

A. B. JONES,
Juniper Spring, Moore county

Oct. 23, 1854. 44*tf

1535 ACRES OF LAND for Sale
IN ROBESON COUNTY,
2 miles from Randalsville P. O.

APPLY to the Subscriber, who lives on the premises. M. McBRYDE.

August 5. 34*tf

Clinton Female Institute,
CLINTON, SAMPSON COUNTY, N. C.

THE next Session of this Institute will commence on the 2d Monday of September next.

For particulars, see Catalogue and Circular, or address L. C. Graves, A. M., Principal, or the Secretary of the Trustees.

H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y
of Board of Trustees.

Clinton, July 16, 1855. 19*tf

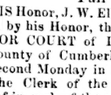
600 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.

LYING on Big Rockfish, joining the lands of Mrs. Wilkinson and John Davis, dec'd. Said land is in a virgin state,—excellent Turpentine land, with some Ton-Timber, and a large quantity of Log-Timber on it. I will sell the above tract low, and on easy terms. Apply to me at Fayetteville.

JOHN D. SMITH.

Jan'y 27. 70*tf

D. W. C. BENBOW, D. D. S.,
Graduate of the Baltimore College of
DENTAL SURGERY.



Office hours from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.
" " " 3 P. M. to 5 P. M.

DR. BENBOW may be found at his Room near the Market, where all who are in need of the services of a Dentist are respectfully invited to call. All operations performed upon the latest and most approved plans. To those in need of *Artificial Teeth*, he would simply say that he is behind in no improvement. He inserts from one to an entire set upon fine Gold or Platina plate, which he guarantees to be equally as serviceable as the natural organs.

He spends nine months of each year in this place, (from 1st of October to the 1st of July.)

Sept. 29. 40-tf

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of two Deeds of Trust made to me by Neill and Colin McFadyen, for purposes therein contained, I shall proceed to sell on the premises, in the vicinity of Kingsbury, in the county of Cumberland, on **Wednesday**, the 23d day of January, 1856, eight head of mules, 2 Horses, one Road and one Timber Wagon, one Buggy and Harness, and the stock of Cattle and Hogs. Household and Kitchen Furniture, one likely Negro Woman and Child, one Circular Saw Steam Mill of 36 horse power with a new and return flue boiler, all complete and in prime order. Also the Real Estate, containing 1600 acres of heavy timbered land, on which are comfortable buildings and a small little farm. Sale positive, and terms accommodating. Further particulars at Sale.

W. McL. McKAY, Trustee.

Dec. 31, 1855. 65-ts

White Oak Timber
WANTED.

NORTH CAROLINA ARSENAL,
Fayetteville, Dec. 27, 1855.

PROPOSALS will be received at this Arsenal until the 15th of Feb'y, 1856, for furnishing the following bill of Timber:—

12 *sets, to be composed each of the following Pieces, viz:*—

	Inches long	Inches wide	Inches thick	
2 pieces, each	84	12½	8	White Oak
4 "	34	10½	8	"
2 "	66	13½	8	"
1 "	334	15	11½	"
1 "	84	11½	9½	"
1 "	284	11½	10½	"
2 "	36	11	9	"
1 "	34	8	8	"
4 "	180	15½	6½	"
2 "	54	16	8½	"
2 "	54	17½	10½	"
2 "	54	20½	8½	"

Making 15,969 7-10 feet

6 *sets, to be composed each of the following Pieces, viz:*

	Inches long	Inches wide	Inches thick	
2 pieces, each	100	9½	4½	"
2 "	40	13½	3½	"
1 "	50	7	6	"
2 "	50	9	6	"
4 "	56	4½	4½	"
2 "	80	9½	4	"
2 "	72	4½	3½	"
8 "	9	2 3-10	1 13-100	"
2 "	46	8½	1 13-100	"
2 "	46	5	1 13-100	"
2 Large end, 2 Small end,	182	4½ / 3¼	4½ / 3½	"
2 "	30	2½	2½	Hickory
†8 "	16	14	Round	Oak
†112 "	32	3½	2	"
†56 "	27	7	3½	"
4 "	22	17	1 31-100	White
4 "	44	17	1 31-100	"
2 "	22	17	1 31-100	"
4 "	69	3½	2	Oak
2 "	44	20	1 31-100	"
2 "	42	17½	2	"
2 "	42	20	¼	"

Making 2,797 36-100 feet.

2 *sets, to be composed each of the following Pieces, viz:*

	Inches long	Inches wide	Inches thick	
2 pieces, each	96	4½	8½	"
1 "	50	4½	4½	"
1 "	90	6	4½	"
1 "	50	7½	6	"
2 "	40	5½	5½	"
1 "	40	10	3½	"
1 "	40	3	3	"
4 "	48	8	1½	"
2 "	42	9	1½	"
4 "	36	3½	2½	"
2 "	36	3	2½	"
1 "	46	3	2½	"
1 "	22	6	1½	"
1 "	40	9½	1½	"
1 "	36	3	1½	"
2 "	44	2	1	"
2 "	44	8½	1	"
1 "	48	4	2	"
1 "	42	10	1½	Walnut
1 "	42	12	1½	"
1 "	36	2½	1½	Walnut
10 "	42	7	½	Oak
7 "	46	7	½	"
6 "	86	8	½	"
1 "	80	2½	2½	Hickory
1 "	57	2	2	"
4 "	34	15	2